HE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
A. ENGELHARD, Editor and Prop.
WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
HE DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subbers at EIGHT DOLLARS per annum; FOUR LLARS for six months; SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS month for a shorter period.
HE WEEKLY JOURNAL at TWO DOLs per annum; ONE DOLLAR for six months. subscription received to the WEEKLY for less n six months.

Wilmington Journal.
WILMINGTON, N. C.:
FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1872.

"Morton Put That In."

here is one advantage that will follow election of Mr. Greeley, that is certainworthy of consideration. It is certainly ure thing that when Mr. Greeley is Preent of the United States, there will be hing in his messages that he cannot exin, on the ground that "Morton put t in." It is also certainly a sure thing t the less Morton puts in a message, the ter it is.

General Grant has not that knack at ting things on paper that his instruc- doubtless expected him to possess, ging from those gushing letters so brimof patriotism and bosh, that the youthUlysses while at West Point so dutily addressed to the paternal Jesse, the ure postmaster of Covington. But pes the worst part about the matter is, t our phlegmatic President cannot explain messages even after they are prepared him by some one else.

Poor fellow! We have no doubt t with his foreign relations and his ne relations, and the public debt Boutwell's syndicate, and that tchedly perplexing tariff question, that President is entirely too full for utter-e, especially when the colt is off his d, and the pup is threatened with nge.

We submit that it was quite unreasonato expect Grant to explain a question olitical economy, or of other state-craft, en either the pup or the colt was in dan-. We think, therefore, that General RNSWORTH was rather hard on his old rade in arms, when he went about hering him to explain the meaning of messages. He ought to have known t he was asking a simple impossibility, I we rather suspect he did know it, n the fact that as soon as the President d "Morton put that in," he ceased to sh his enquiry. But we let FARNSRTH tell his own story:

'I went up to the President and said, Ir. President, I find a passage in your ssage here which I do not quite underand. Will you be good enough to explain me what you mean by it?' and I r ad n the passage I have read to you. The sident took his cigar out of his mouth, er a deliberate whiff or two, and looked over, and answers me thus: 'Well, I lly cannot say exactly what that does ean. MORTON PUT THAT. IN.' reat laughter.] Morton put that in! e Constitution of the United States proles that the President shall annually de- to the Congress his message, with ch recommendation as he may make; t Morton put that in! I did not purse my inquiry in that quarter any furer; nor did I go to Morton to ask him hat he meant, for I did not recognize his ght to send recommendations to Conss through a message of the President the United States."

The Conviction of Judge Barnard—A Warning to Unjust Judges.

The trial of the impeachment of Judge orge C. Barnard, of New York Supreme ourt, was brought to a termination on st Saturday.

The articles of impeachment were thirtyght in number. Upon twenty-six of ese articles the Court found the respon- nt "guilty," and upon the others "not ilty."

The sentence of the Court was that dge Barnard be removed from office and squalified to hold any office of honor, ust or profit in the State. This is the exeme penalty permitted in such cases by e Constitution of the State of New York.

The New York *World* says that if the ourt of Impeachment had "been able to d any extenuation of his judicial crimes e lesser sentence of mere removal would ave been pronounced, instead of fixing pon him the ineffaceable stigma of peranent disqualification for every office. ntellectually, Judge Barnard was very ell equipped for the bench. Quick and nergetic in the dispatch of business, and areless of public opinion almost to defiance, e needed nothing but incorruptible honesty have been one of the most useful magisates among the thirty-two judges of our upreme Court. Unfortunately, he broke own in that one quality which is as inispensable in a judge as courage is in a oldier or chastity in a woman; and he is hereby irreparably disgraced, as a soldier r a woman is when the cowardice or the mpurity is established by evidence."

This is the way in which criminals are isposed of in New York, even though they ay wear the judicial ermine and sit in he highest courts in the State.

We commend the fate of Barnard to ome of our North Carolina judges. And hey may well heed the advice in view of he habit, that has grown up of late years, f following so closely in the footsteps of ur New York brethren in all matters peraining to law and legal practice.

Under the code and practice in New ork, judicial corruption and tyranny inreased to such an extent that the people nd the bar rose up *en masse* and demanded reform. The impeachment and onviction of Judge Barnard and the enforced resignation of other judges will doubtless do much to purify the bench in hat State. We doubt, however, whether his mode of proceeding is a remedy that strikes at the root of the disease.

In North Carolina, since the adoption of his code and practice, it is undoubtedly rue that we have witnessed judicial corruption and judicial tyranny. We are not prepared, however, to say whether or not his corruption and tyranny have been produced by the new system of law and practice or whether they have proceeded from the innate qualities of those men who have so degraded the Bench in North Carolina.

We are inclined to think that both causes have united to produce the disgraceful result. In the olden time the innate rascality of men found but little margin for display upon the Bench, now it has ample room and verge enough.

In the olden time judges, if they did not possess the virtue of sobriety, paid enough respect to public opinion to conceal, if not to deny, the fact that they were drunkards. Now a grave legislator deems it no insult to the people or to their representatives to urge as a reason why a Judge should be left undisturbed in his seat upon the Bench, the fact that he has been in the habit of getting drunk for the last thirty years to such an extent as in some sort to have acquired a prescriptive right to get drunk as a Judge in North Carolina!

It may be true that Chief Justice Pearson did get drunk in former days, but it is also true that it was not until the infamous Tourgee, with the assistance of such men as Rodman and Reade, who will carry with them to their very graves the curses and execrations of all true North Carolinians, had overturned the laws of North Carolina that a legislator, himself a lawyer, who had refused a seat upon the Supreme Court Bench, could have the hardihood to plead a prescriptive right to get drunk in a Chief Justice of North Carolina!

We trust that as we have followed New York customs so blindly, thus far, that we will go still farther, and that as long as we have swallowed New York poison we will take a New York antidote and proceed to impeach, convict and depose all judges who, by corruption, oppression, drunkenness or other misconduct, have rendered themselves amenable to such punishment in North Carolina.

Strange events happen every day, and revolutions of the most startling character. It is possible, barely possible, but still possible, that the next revolution may be in the interest of virtue and honesty. Indeed, we think we see signs of its coming. If it shall come there will be some prominent offices to fill in North Carolina. Let the fate of Barnard be a warning to his compeers in North Carolina.

Election Frauds—Caldwell's Seat to be Contested.

The unanimity with which the Conservative Press of the State have demanded an investigation into the frauds that were perpetrated in the late election is truly remarkable, in that it is the spontaneous reflection of the wishes of the people and not the result of design or concerted action on the part of the managers and leaders of the party.

The cry for investigation that is now heard in every precinct in the State comes emphatically from the people, and it is for this reason that we have such confidence in its power for good in North Carolina. The great work of reforming and purifying the ballot box originated spontaneously in the honest hearts of the people of North Carolina.

"Contest the election" were the words in which, as they learned what frauds had been practiced, the indignant feelings of honest voters found utterance in all parts of the State.

The Radical Press of the State are, however, very decided in their denunciation of our purpose to contest the election, and this, too, notwithstanding we expressly state that we desire all frauds to be investigated, no matter by whom they were committed; notwithstanding we declare that if it appears that Caldwell was honestly and legally elected he must and shall take his seat as Governor of North Carolina, and notwithstanding that the character of the gentlemen composing a majority of the Legislature gives ample assurance that any investigation they may enter into will be conducted with fairness, faithfulness and ability.

The Raleigh *Era*, indeed, goes so far as to say, "we advise Governor Caldwell to resist the Legislature if that body declares Merrimon elected and attempts to wrest the State Government from Governor Caldwell and his brethren of the Republican State ticket. * * * * * We do not believe that there is a Republican in the State who would not rally to the support of Governor Caldwell under such circumstances."

This sort of talk shows plainly that the Radical Party is afraid to go before the Legislature and make a clean breast of the manner in which their votes were obtained. Our party has no such fear. We demand an investigation into all frauds regardless of the men or party by whom they were committed. It is, to say the least of it, a bad sign for its honesty when a party is unwilling to have the broadest daylight thrown upon all its dealings. If the votes Caldwell claims to have received were actually, honestly, legally voted why does he desire to prevent the fact from being looked into by the Legislature? Independent of the positive proof we have, this fact alone is enough to excite suspicion.

The question is one of such vital importance to the people of North Carolina that we make no apology for filling up our editorial columns this morning with extracts showing the opinions of the press throughout the State in regard to the matter.

[From the Rocky Mount Mail.]

Almost every Conservative paper in the State demands that the election should be contested. If there has been fraud it should be exposed, which can only be done by a thorough investigation of the whole matter. It is time that the perpetrators of corruption should be properly punished.

[From the Weldon News.]

From reports received from all portions of the State we have evidence of the most glaring frauds, frauds that would put a less scrupulous foe than Radicalism to the blush, and to think that we, who claim to be freemen, will submit to it would be like asking the mother to sit quietly by and see the dogs steal the last morsel of her baby's food without reaching out to kick it, or to influence the son to stand aloof and witness the flaying alive of his aged and honored mother without lifting a hand to resent the indignity. No, it is unnatural, it is unmanlike, and though depressed, impoverished, insulted and abused as we have been, we cannot justly claim allegiance to our State if we sit still and see our rights and liberties as citizens snatched from us, by such unfair means, and not seek to prevent it.

Judge Merrimon owes it to his God, his country, himself and the people who have honored him, to contest Caldwell's seat.

[From the Kinston Gazette.]

CONTEST.

The following, from the Weldon *News*, meets with our unqualified endorsement, and we earnestly hope that our honored candidate will heed the demand of his constituents in this matter and contest the election of Caldwell:

"Judge Merrimon owes it to his God, his country, himself and the people who have honored him, to contest Caldwell's seat. Firmly believing, aye, knowing, we might say, that Merrimon received a majority of legal votes cast we shall never content ourselves until the matter is thoroughly ventilated and decided. An outraged people cry in thunder tones for simple justice, and there being no hope of obtaining it from the miserable faction in power, we should proceed in every legitimate way to get it for ourselves at whatever cost. By all means *Contest*.

[From the Tarboro' Southerner.]

THEIR PLAIN DUTY.

No honest man doubts that Merrimon is the legally elected Governor of North Carolina, that he has received a large majority of the honest votes of the State, and that he is the choice of her people.

This being so, shall the expressed wish of that people be sacrificed by Radical fraud and corruption?

The matter rests with the Legislature, who are expected to do their duty irrespective of consequences.

The election must be contested. The frauds of the Radicals must be exposed, and the rightful occupant seated in the Gubernatorial chair.

The people will make no complaint as to the cost of such a proceeding so that justice is done.

There is a wonderful unanimity in our ranks upon this subject.

Notwithstanding the immense odds arrayed against us, we achieved a glorious victory, and the people of the State are unwilling that the facts of it should be snatched from their grasp. Are the white men of North Carolina willing to submit as timid slaves and to allow the votes of negro boys and non-residents to decide the election for them? Shall frauds, intimidations and bribery be perpetrated in their presence and their mouths be closed? Forbid it, freemen!

Let it be distinctly understood that the election will be contested before the next Legislature, and in the meantime every good Conservative make it his business to track up the frauds practiced by the Radicals at the late election, and report the same to the proper authorities.

[From the Battleboro Advance.]

The people ask that there be a thorough and searching investigation into the alleged frauds.

This they demand, and this they will have.

If Caldwell has been fairly elected we will submit with the best grace possible to the dire calamity.

If Judge Merrimon has been cheated out of his election by unfair means we demand, the people demand that he be seated in the position to which he has been chosen by the popular voice.

We will be satisfied with nothing less. We ask nothing more. Anything less is a fraud, an outrage, an indignity.

[From the Wilson Plaindealer.]

There is every reason to believe that the frauds perpetrated by the Administrationists, or Radicals, in our State in the recent election can be proven to be such as to show that Judge Merrimon has been elected Governor of the State. The true men of North Carolina who have labored honestly and earnestly in this election to defeat Radicalism demand only the lawful and just fruits of their labor. If it can be shown that Merrimon, Hughes, and the others on our State ticket, have received a majority of the lawful votes cast in the late election, it will become the duty of the Legislature upon a proper presentation and knowledge of the facts in proof thereof, so to declare, that those entitled and none others may fill the offices of our State Government. If Governor Caldwell or any other Radical has fairly been elected to an office, then let him have it by all means. We have sufficient confidence in the Legislature to believe that justice will be done to all parties, and the Conservative-Democracy of North Carolina could not and would not ask more, while it demands nothing less.

[From the Wadesboro' Argus.]

It then clearly remains to our candidates on the State ticket to contest the election of Caldwell and those associated with him by Radical nomination. They owe it to the Conservative people of North Carolina, who feel they have been cheated out of the victory legally theirs. They owe it to the cause of justice. It is necessary for the maintenance of the purity of the ballot-box. It is essential to the free privilege of elections.

[From the Salisbury Watchman.]

We suppose no one will deny that hundreds of voters in Wilkes county alone were manipulated, cajoled, intimidated, bribed, by Grant's Marshals and Revenue Cutters. Wilkes is a "whiskey county." The people make whiskey there as a sort of necessity. They convert their surplus grain into whiskey because it will not pay to haul the gain to market. Whiskey is their principal product for revenue. On it they depend for their sugar and coffee, salt and clothing. Consequently, the whiskey laws as enforced and manipulated by Radicalism have been most oppressive and cruel upon these people. Many of them in their efforts to "keep soul and body together," have come in conflict with these unjust and oppressive laws. In such cases arrests have generally been made by Grant's pets and the parties let off on pledging themselves to vote the Radical ticket. In other cases, it is alleged that large numbers have been permitted to run their distilleries and the 'block,' regardless of the laws, with the understanding that for such privilege they would vote the Radical ticket. Such, we understand, were the means used to carry Wilkes county for the Rads on the first Thursday in this month; and if so, we hazard nothing in saying that the same policy was adopted in all the mountain countries of this Congressional district.—The whole proceeding was a monstrous fraud on the people, on the purity of the ballot, and a disgrace to the United States.

We understand that several cases, such as are referred to above can be established. We should collect the evidence and submit it to the Legislature and demand of that body a fair and patient examination of the facts. Then if Calwell is elected fairly let them say so. If Merrimon, let him be installed. We shall ask nothing more and agree to nothing else. We cannot afford to submit to fraud without an honest and persistent effort to punish the perpetrators of it. The purity of the ballot-box, indeed, of public morals, the security of our liberties and free institutions alike depend upon the freedom of our people and from ballot-box-stuffing, bribery and fraud. If we fail to crush these evils now, we need never expect to enjoy another pure and honest election in North Carolina. It is, therefore, an imperative duty that devolves upon every good citizen in the State to see to it that the matter is thoroughly investigated and that the guilty parties are brought to punishment.

[From the Winston Sentinel.]

These charges ought to be investigated by the Legislature to the end that justice may be done and fraud condemned, for if they be true, then is Merrimon our Governor elect. We do not undertake to say that they are true, but we consider it the duty of Judge Merrimon to contest the election, not alone on his own behalf, but in behalf of the State and the purity of the ballot-box. We are not prompted to this by a stinging sense of defeat, but by a simple desire that the elections in this State shall be above suspicion of unfairness, and that the ballot-box, which is the only safe-guard of our liberties, shall be kept pure. If upon investigation no frauds should be discovered, then we will hail Caldwell as the Governor elect by the choice of 80,000 negroes and 12,000 whites, and will try to live peaceably with all men under such trying circumstances, but if our people have been imposed upon, if fraudulent votes have been cast exceeding the so-called majority of Caldwell in the State, then we demand in the name of right and honesty, that the 90,000 white white people who voted for Merrimon shall be regarded, and Merrimon declared Governor.

[From the Salem Press.]

Rumor had it that Judge Merrimon was probably elected, with only a few counties to hear from, and we so stated. Later advices turned the scale, however, and it appears that Tod Caldwell is probably elected Governor by *count* if not by *vote*. It does look very much like the tardiness in returning the official vote in some of the counties had an object in view, which was accomplished so far. We hope that, as charges of gross fraud reach us from many sections of the State, the matter will be investigated. We presume there will be no objection to this course, as the public should be satisfied in regard to the election.

[From the Charlotte Democrat.]

After the official vote of the State for Governor is known, and when the Legislature meets, we shall have something to say about contesting the Governor's election. In the meantime, all evidence of fraud should be collected and put in shape for the consideration of the Legislature when it counts the vote for Governor. Of course nothing should be done from a partizan feeling, but right and fair voting should be vindicated at all hazards, without regard to what the Federal Government or any other power may say or do.

[From the Charlotte Home.]

The greatest irregularities and frauds have been perpetrated by the Radicals all over the State. In Mecklenburg, the wife of the Registrar at one precinct registered for him, while he was off electioneering.—At another box, the negroes did not handle their own tickets at all. A loyalist voted for them. How many negroes from r. k. scott's dominions voted, is not known, but there is no doubt that there were many. We hear, too, of registering taking place on the day of election. * *

We hope that the Legislature will do its duty in the premises.

CONTEST THE ELECTIONS.

From all parts of the State, we hear of the most outrageous frauds and the demand is universal to have the election contested. A prominent gentleman writing to us from Lincolnton, says: "We *must* contest the election, and as we were the first to resent the violation of *habeas corpus* by putting Holden out, let us be the first to resent the system of frauds in elections by putting Caldwell out. The honor and the history of the State demand it. We watched closely here, but at Kidd's Store there were seven unregisted voters who voted for Caldwell."

[From the Hickory Tavern Eagle.]

Reports of fraud in the State election still continue to find their way into public print. We do not know of our own knowledge, whether any of these reports are well founded or not, but one thing is certain, that if the half we hear is true Caldwell will not be Governor of North Carolina four years longer.

If the half be true, the matter will in all probability come before the Legislature, where a thorough investigation will be had and the question decided according to law and justice.

[From the Raleigh Blasting Powder.]

A rebuke should be administered to Gen. Grant and the Radical leaders for attempting to carry the election by intimidation.—Unscrupulous partizans must learn that they cannot resort to such iniquitous measures with impunity. Let this occasion pass, and free elections will cease in North Carolina.

It is our duty then to see to it that no illegal vote cast in the late election is counted. To accomplish this *the election of Caldwell should be contested*. If contested, and we learn that it will be, then we confidently expect that many fraudulent votes will be proved to have been given to Caldwell; and that many *forced* votes obtained by coercion and intimidation will be proved to have been cast for the Radical ticket. These will be thrown out, and the result will probably be the election of Merrimon instead of Caldwell for our Governor.

"The Next War"

We are not altogether like the old-time Northwestern orator who, when called upon to define his position, declared himself to be "agin taxes and in favor of the next war." We are "agin taxes," but we are also agin "the next war." Indeed, we are fighting this campaign solely upon this issue. We support Mr. Greeley because he has been regularly nominated by the Democratic party on the ground that he is pledged to peace and reconciliation, and we oppose General Grant because he is the representative of a party that seeks to prolong the war and strife that have so long afflicted the country.

The Radical party flourishes only amid strife and contention. For peace and peaceful methods it has neither respect nor regard.

The great grief that now weighs upon the Radical heart in North Carolina is the prospect of a peaceful investigation into the frauds that it is alleged were perpetrated in the late election. It seems never to have occurred to the members of that party that their duty as good, law-abiding citizens requires them to submit to the arbitration of the law and to yield obedience to the verdict of the highest legal tribunal in the land. Their first thought is that the Legislature will decide against them. Their next thought is that they will "resist."

Nor is there any effort at concealment. The *Era*, the central organ of the Radical party in the State, openly advises Caldwell to resist, in case the Legislature, the tribunal expressly empowered by the Constitution to decide the contest, declares that Merrimon was elected and that Caldwell was not elected.

Now we call this quite a cool proceeding, but it is only a specimen brick of Radical Reconstruction. There was a time when such talk would have had some effect, but now all that sort of thing has, in the expressive words of that eminent Radical, Colonel Kirk, "played out."

Indeed, if we live until we see "resistance" to the decision of the Legislature formally declared in accordance with law, we shall live many years longer than we now expect to live. In the first place, it will be slightly dangerous.

If the Legislature of North Carolina, in obedience to the Constitution, decides the contest between Merrimon and Caldwell in favor of Merrimon, and if, in obedience to that decision Merrimon is duly sworn into office and Caldwell resists him in the discharge of his duties, with force and arms, his resistance will be so near akin to the crime of treason, as defined by the Constitution, as to give him and his aiders and abettors very chilly sensations about the neck. There is little danger that our North Carolina Radicals will be so rash as to risk shooting first and hanging afterwards in seeking to overturn the lawful government of North Carolina. If they could play their parts in the rear of Grant and the old Flag they might try it, but not otherwise.

The idea of scalawags and carpet-baggers raising a private army and making a little war of their own, is the best "joke on Schnyder" we have heard this season.

What a beautiful lot it would be! Abbott and Argo, Cantwell and Caldwell, Brogden and Cebe Harris, and Long Perry and Butler's Cobb, and all the rest of them! What a gay batallion they would make! And Colonel Clarke!

As we dwell upon the suggestive theme, a bird's eye view of the scene as they make the final assault upon our grand old State House at Raleigh seems to come up before us.

Mars Tod leads the van from the South gate, and as he puffs and blows along, holds up his jolly fat sides with his hands, and damns Friday Jones for leaving stones in the way for him to stump his toes against.

Abbott dashes in through the Northern gate, and as he advances exclaims, "Our colored troops fought nobly"! Ho for a rise in North Carolina bonds! A Littlefield to the rescue!

From the Eastern gate prances the old war horse, Brogden, whickering and neighing in the fullness of his pride and joy, as gaily as a young stallion under a new blanket.

We cannot distinguish the features of the leader of the Western column. At times we seem to recognise the calm, intrepid, but pale countenance of Howerton, late of the 57th Regiment North Carolina Troops; at others the eager countenance of Argo, and at others, the gallant, dashing form of the redoubtable Rodman, mounted upon that same mule, just as we so well remember to have seen him on the retreat from Petersburg!

The assault grows furious, and doubtless would have been successful, had not friend McGowan, the valiant Keeper of the Capitol, and his efficient assistants guarded the various approaches and squelched the assaulting columns *a la* Gulliver! ——Just at this moment Billy Smith, with portly form appears upon the upper verandah of the Hotel overlooking the field, with glass in hand, and calls out, "boys, won't you join me, or perhaps you don't feel dry!" A muttered curse was the only response.

And so "the next war" came to an end! In fact, we don't think the next war will ever take place; but if it should come, we doubt not that "old Horace" will say, "well, boys, if you will play, give me a hand," and he will play it too, and he will be found backing Merrimon with the Old Flag and the United States army! It rather strikes us that we are not much frightened!

A SHORT VISIT TO THE INTERIOR.—The local editor of this paper returned here yesterday after a visit of two weeks to the interior of the State. He found everywhere, along the lines of the Wilmington & Weldon, the Raleigh & Gaston, and the Chatham Railroads, the promises of most abundant yields. The corn crops were never better, the cotton is promising a very good yield, and the tobaccco crop in Warren, Granville, Wake and Chatham counties will well repay the toil of the husbandman.

The fruit yield has also been an enormous one, and is paying handsomely for the culture bestowed on it. Everything, everywhere that we have been, is beautiful, green and refreshing to the eye, and the hearts of men are made glad with the full promise of abundant harvests.

In political matters we found but one sentiment among the white people of the country where we have been. They are rejoiced at the real, substantial gains they have made in the last election; at the reduction of the Radical majority from 17,000 for Grant in 1868, to less than 2,000 for Caldwell in 1872, and that, too, in despite of the efforts of the Federal Administration, backed by the entire U. S. Treasury; at the election of five out of eight Congressmen, and a majority on joint ballot of 24 in the Legislature; and they call aloud, and most imperatively, for a contest on the vote for Governor. No one doubts but that Merrimon has been legally elected Governor of the State, and the universal desire is that the matter may be carried before the Legislature. By the decision of that body, whatever it may be, the people will abide.

No one entertains a doubt but that Greeley will carry the State by a large majority, as large accessions are being daily made to the Liberal party. With those white men (not office holders) who have heretofore voted the Radical ticket. Liberal Republicanism meets with much more favor than has heretofore been accorded to that of the Administrative quality, and a great many who have hitherto voted the Radical ticket, under protest, as it were, will now come forward, willingly and gladly, and will cast their votes for Greeley.

Our trip would have been pleasant, anyhow, but it was rendered doubly so by the kindness shown us so freely wherever we went, and we desire here to express our thanks, for courtesies, to Capt. A. B. Andrews, Superintendent of the Raleigh and Gaston and the Chatham Rail Roads, and to Conductors Howell and Leggett of the Wilmington & Weldon, Ward of the Raleigh & Gaston, and Renn of the Chatham Roads.

In Raleigh we of course called on Dr. Blacknall at the famous Yarborough House, and payed a flying visit to the *Sentinel* and *News* office. In Weldon we stopped at the new and popular Emry House and had the pleasure of a shake hands with the Messrs. Manning, of the *Roanoke News*. We regret that we could not stop over at Goldsboro and visit our friend Bonitz, of the *Messenger*.

This hasty notice is all that we can prepare for this issue, but we will take occasion, at some early day, to refer to some matters of interest that came under our observation.

Appointments for Quarterly Meetings on the Wilmington District.

THIRD ROUND IN PART.

Topsal, at Federal Point	"	18 and 19
Bladen, at Soul Chapel	"	24 and 25
Whiteville, at Shiloh	"	31 Sept. 1
Abbottsburg	Sept.	7 and 8
Kenansville, at Hallsville	"	14 and 15

The District Conference for the Wilmington District will commence its session at Smithville, on Thursday before the third Sunday in August.

The introductory sermon will be preached by Rev. R. S. Moran, D. D.

WM. CLOSS, P. E.

Wilmington, N. C., July 30th, 1872.

No. 1

WAR AND LIFE INSURANCE.

(STORY OF THE LATE WAR.)

It was the morning of the 3d of July, 1863, that my regiment moved up from the position which we had occupied the day before, in the rear, and deploying by companies, formed line of battle on the right of our brigade, which was near the centre of that occupied by the corps to which we belonged, i. e. Jackson's old "foot cavalry," now commanded by General Ewell, and which formed the left wing of the Confederate Army at "Gettysburg," on the morning of that terrible day. Our attack the day before had been a complete success.—The enemy driven from every position, had given way *en masse* before us, and retired precipitately into and beyond the little village which gave name to the great struggle which was to follow; and which is destined forever to live in story. Our halt late that evening, when the battle seemed completely gained, was fatal, for that night both "Round Top" and "Cemetary Hill," the very keys to the position, were occupied by the sagacious Federal commander, and when morn broke on the morning of the 3d, instead of the debris of a beaten army, we found before us a foe strongly entrenched, and evidently determined to prove a "Lion in the path." As far as the eye could reach, line upon line of the infantry were seen massed, while upon every hill grinned their artillery, who seemed to mutter defiantly "come on"—and the "war dogs of Lee," answered, "we are coming."

It was a beautful morning; the sun rising as it did behind the distant hills, threw a rosy mellow light across the green landscape at our feet, so soon to be crimsoned by the blood of the brave, while here and there a feathered songster could be heard carrolling his hymn of joy and thankfulness to the Father of all good—regardless, apparently, of marching hosts, or of the terrible scenes so soon to be enacted. I was sitting on my horse near the head of my regiment, indulging in the thousand and one fancies that crowd upon one at such a moment, when my attention was diverted by the sound of a heavy body of men on the march, immediately behind me; I turned, and discovered for the first time, that a fine brigade of infantry, in light marching order, were passing rapidly from our left to right. A glance at their colors told me that they were part of Longstreet's corps, while at the same moment an officer in staff uniform spurred from the ranks, and cantering up to where I stood, called out—"Why! H., old fellow, how are you; by jove, I am as glad to see you as I would be to have a good breakfast this devilish fine morning; and in a moment I was shaking hands with my old friend and comrade, Harry Sinclair, late a Lieut. U. S. Army, but now by the "Grace of God," and plenty of hard knocks, (as he himself expressed it,) a Major in the Confederate Army, and fighting hard for promotion.

As Harry is the subject of this sketch, permit me here to say a word or two concerning his history. He was a Kentuckian by birth, and entering West Point in the same year with myself, we had become intimate friends, and on graduating had both been gazetted to the same regiment, and had served together for several years on the frontier, and in garrison duty. About 18 months prior to the breaking out of the war, however, he had been ordered into the States on recruiting service, and I had almost lost sight of him. Shortly after entering the Southern service myself, however, I received a short letter from him, informing me that he had taken the same step, and was then attached to Breckinridge's Division, in the Western Army, and as I continued to serve in the Army of Northern Virginia, we consequently had never met, and it was with sincere delight that I once more looked into the brave honest face of my comrade—garnished though it was, with a beard of the most piratical cut and dimensions, and browned and furrowed by wounds and exposure, and listened to the hearty words of welcome and greeting that fell from his lips.

In answer to my hurried inquiry, as to how he came there, he told me that he had shortly before been exchanged from prison, and sent to Richmond, and hearing that a big battle was shortly expected, had obtained permission to come up and serve on Gen. H's staff, for said he, laughing, "I want to see whether you fellows in Virginia fight any better than we of the West."

Well, said I, old boy, you've come at the right time, for unless I'm mistaken, old Meade is going to open a ball for our amusement this morning, such as you never danced at before. All right, replied he, gaily; I promise you to cut the best figure I can; then suddenly changing his voice, he added: "I see Gen. H. is beckoning to me, so I must say "good bye." I will hunt you up after this business is over.

Do so, I replied, for I have a thousand things to tell you; so shaking hands once more, he turned his horse's head and galloped off to rejoin his command, while I, in my turn, proceeded to occupy my own position, as from the well known and unmistakable signs going on around me, I perceived that the battle was about to open.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

JOSH BILLINGS ON WHISTLING.

I hav spent a great deal of sarching, and a sum of moeny, tew find who waz the fust whissler, but up tew now I am just az much uncivilized on the subjekt as I waz.

I kan tell who played on the fust juice harp, and who beat the fast tin pan, and I kno the year that the harp uv a thousand strings waz diskovered in, but when whissling waz an infant iz as hard for me tew say az mi prayers in lo dutch.

Whissling iz a wind instrument, and iz did by pucking up the mouth, and blowing through the hole.

If I had a boy who couldn't whissel, I don't want tew be understood that I should feel at liberty tew give the boy up for lost, but I would much rather he would know how tew whissel fust rate than to kno how tew play a second rate game uv cards.

I wouldn't force a boy of mine tew whissell agin his natral inclinashun.

Wimmen, az a kind, or in the lump, are poor whisslers. I don't kno how I found this out, but I am glad ov it, it iz a good deal like crowing in a hen.

Crowing is an unlady-like thin in a hen tew do.

I hav often heard hens tri tew cro, but I never knu one tew do herself justiss.

A rooster kan kro well, and a hen kan kluck well, and I sa let each one of them stick tew their trade.

Klucking iz just az necessary in this world az croing, espeshily if it iz well bid.

But I want it well understood that I am the last man on reckord who would refuse a woman a chance tew whissell if she waz certain she had the right pucker fo. it.

I never knu a good whissler but what had a good constitushun.

Whissling iz composed of pucker and wind, and these two accomplishments denote vigor.

Some people always whissel whare there is danger. This they do tew keed the fraid out of them. When I was a boy I always konsidered whissling the next best thing tew a kandle to go down a cellar with in the nite time.

The best whissler I have ever heard have bin among the negroes (I make this remark with the highest respekt to the accomplishments ov the whites) I have heard a South Caroliny darky whissel so natral that a mocking-bird would drop a worm out ov his bill tew talk back.

I don't want enny better evidence ov the general honesty thare iz in in a whissel than the fact that there ain't nothing which a dog will answer quicker than the whissel ov his master, and dogs are az good judges ov honesty az enny kritter that lives.

It iz hard work tew phool a dog once, and it iz next tew impossible tew phool him the second time.

I aint afaid tew trust enny man for a small amount who iz a good whissler.

I wouldn't want tew sell him a farm on credit, for I should expekt to have tew take the farm back after while, and remove the mortgage myself.

You can't whissel a mortgage oph from a farm.

A fust-rate whissler iz like a middling-size fiddler, good for nothing else, and the whissling may keep a man from getting lonesum—it wont keep him from getting ragged.

For the Journal.

Wilmington District Conference.

The Wilmington District Conference held its session in Smithville, convening August 15th.

The representation from all parts of the district was large and able, all the charges, with two exceptions, being represented.—The pastors and lay delegates, generally, arrived on the first day, and were fully ready to transact the business for which they assembled. Perhaps no ecclesiastical assemblage ever manifested a more zealous interest in church matters. And truly it was inspiring, especially to the ministers, to notice the zeal evinced by the laylty. Lay representation is a triumphant success in our church. A body of wise and pious laymen are a power in a church conference. And the pastors showed by their reports that they are fully alive to every interest of the cause in which they are enlisted. These earnest laborers in the spiritual vineyard of God, showed by the splendid fruits, which they laid upon the table of reports, that their efforts have been favored by the dews and sunshine of heaven, and as they planted and watered, God gave the increase, and a glorious harvest is the result.

The reports on the spiritual condition of the church from all the charges were truly gratifying; nor were the financial reports less encouraging, wherever this interest was managed according to what is known as the Conference plan.

The committee on parsonages reported that with a few exceptions the district is well provided with good parsonages. An assessment was laid upon each charge to be raised immediately the remaining funds necessary to liquidate the debt on district parsonage. The value of church property was estimated at $183,000.

The literature of the church is widely circulated. Many of the pastors have made it a speciality to disseminate religious books and periodicals. Bro. Manness, of Whiteville, has sold during the year over one hundred Methodist Hymn-books and Disciplines. This is a good example. Let it be imitated.

The Sunday School is accomplishing a great work among the children, and where the *Uniform Lesson System* has been adopted, the success has rarely been excelled since the days of Robert Raikes. Let them be universally adopted.

The introductory sermon was preached by Rev. R. S. Moran, D. D., and was a finished and powerful discourse, on the "Glories and Joys of the Christian." On Saturday morning, by request of the Conference, Dr. Moran read his critique on "Rev. John Wesley and his Biographers." This was a learned essay, which will be much enjoyed by all when it appears in print, as the Conference unanimously requested its publication.

The preaching each morning and night during the entire session was fine, accompanied with great spiritual power, and was a source of triumphant joy to many souls. The sacrimental service on Sabbath was, indeed, a feast of spiritual life and comfort. One striking feature among the preachers of the District is the fact that the larger number are *young men*. Yet, young as they are, they are promising and fully consecrated to the work of the ministry.—May God bless and teach the young men of our District.

The Conference had for its presiding officer the venerable Dr. Wm. Closs, a man admired and loved wherever known.

He has long lived under the protection of God to bless the church, and now though in his sixty-fourth year, has the vigor of body and mind which characterised his younger life. His remarks at the close of the Conference were deeply touching. He tenderly spoke to his brethren in the ministry of his old age, his love for the cause of Christ, and stated that during a ministry of forty years he had not enjoyed a happier time than the present session.

The only thing that tended to mar the pleasure and peace of the session was the sad announcement of the sudden death of Bro. Buie's oldest son, which occurred the last day of the session. Bro. Buie has the prayers and sympathy of his brethren in his affliction. The entertainment given by the generous and hospitable citizens of Smithville was fully appreciated by the ministers and delegates, and every one was delighted with the visit to Smithville.

The next District Conference will be held in Whiteville.

J. T. HARRISS, Secretary.

Grant and Chandler.

The Washington Capital philosophically explains the friendship which exists between Grant and Senator Chandler. It seems that when Grant, then Capt. Grant, was stationed at Detroit, he one day slipped and fell upon the snow-covered sidewalk in front of Chandler's residence. The indignant captain, who went down in a sitting position with the solid suddenness of a pile-driver, and saw stars, and heard peals of merry laughter, got up again, and wending his limping way to the nearest magistrate, entered complaint against Chandler for failing to keep his sidewalk clear of snow and ice in accordance with the ordinance in such case made and provided. Now Chandler appeared as his own attorney and made defense. He stated that the captain's fall was not caused by the accumulated snow and ice, but by the noble captain being very drunk. This so enraged the officer that when the complaint was dismissed he assaulted the eloquent Zach with a horse-whip, and before the admiring crowd could interfere, administered a lively castigation upon his eloquent defamer. This, according to the Capital, accounts for the honorable Zach's admiration for and love of the President. "It is astonishing," said Colonel Dumas, "how we like a man after we have fought him." Only old Zach did not fight.

From the Greensboro Patriot.

A Judicial Slanderer.

His Honor, Judge Tourgee, distinguished himself during his recent trip North, by making a speech at Danville, N. Y., which for a base assertion, groundless conclusions, and unmitigated lying is seldom surpassed. By the fortunes of war and the calamities that befell this country, Tourgee became judge—so-called. But becoming judge did not imbue him with any very great respect for truth nor lessen his propensity to indulge in falsehood.

By nature he is a disturber, a disorganizer and a trickster, who will stoop to anything, however base, to make a political foe or achieve a party triumph.

He possesses one characteristic, however, which all Radicals do not possess, and that is he lies with boldness and is detected without blushing.

IT IS A MARK of the unsuccessful man, that he invariably locks his stable door when the horse has been stolen. This sort of wisdom never thinks about bodily health until it is gone. But just as much as any disease has become seated, the power of the system to resist and throw it off is weakened; hence time is all important. For dyspepsia, all diseases of the liver, stomach, skin and kidneys, and all that begin in vitiated blood, do not wait until the trouble is confirmed, but attack it by a timely use of Dr. Walker's alifornia Vinegar Bitters. 4w

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, one week	$1 00
One Square, two weeks	1 50
One Square, one month	2 50
One Square, three months	7 00
One Square, six months	13 00

Additional Squares at proportional rates.

A Square is equal to THE SOLID LINES of advertising type.

Cash, invariably in advance.

WHEN YOU'RE DOWN.

What legion of "friends" always bless us
When golden success lights our way!
How they smile as they softly address us,
So cordial, good-humored and gay!
But oh! when the sun of prosperity
Hath set, then how quickly they frown,
And cry out, in tones of severity,
Kick the man! don't you see he is down?

What though when you knew not a sorrow,
Your heart was as open as day,
And

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1872.

Our Campaign Papers.

With the close of our State canvass, a Presidential campaign begins which will, perhaps, be the most exciting that has been known since 1840.

The JOURNAL enters the contest with the full determination of contributing its mite to promote the election of GREELEY and BROWN. In order to work with the greatest efficiency, we have determined to increase our subscription lists to the largest possible number. It is true our subscription is larger than ever before—but we want to make it still larger.

A splendid crop prospect is ahead of us. A most cheering and hopeful bow of promise arches our political skies. We can and will elect GREELEY and BROWN. Peace will be restored. Reconciliation and reunion will again bless the country. Immigration, railroads, capital, business will turn Southward. Immense harvests will, in a few weeks, reward the toils of the husbandman. Money will be plenty. Taxes will be easier, and there will be a feeling of security and confidence throughout the South. For such a consummation will we labor.

In order, therefore, to place the DAILY and WEEKLY JOURNAL in the reach of all, we will send them for a period of FOUR MONTHS for the following liberal rates:

DAILY JOURNAL.

One copy	$ 2 50
Five copies	10 00
Ten copies	18 00

WEEKY JOURNAL.

One copy	$ 50
Five copies	2 50
Ten copies	4 00
Fifteen copies	5 75
Twenty copies	7 00
One hundred copies	30 00

In addition to these liberal rates, we desire to interest our old subscribers and friends in our welfare.

We will credit any person with a month's subscription who will send us a subscriber for one year at the usual rates to the edition to which he is a subscriber himself. It may not be convenient for subscribers to get up large clubs. But it may fall in his way, at odd times, to induce one or two others to subscribe, and thus gradually send us enough names to cover the expense of his own paper, without cash outlay to himself and with profit and encouragement to us.

We will not commend THE JOURNAL to its old patrons and friends. Its reputation and merits are known. What it has been it will be, independent, unpurchasable, unselfish, honest, faithful, earnest and bold. Can we depend upon the support of the people?

The South Carolina Muddle.

The Republican party in our neighboring State has gotten up a refreshing family fuss. It is to be hoped that in this instance when thieves fall out honest men will get their dues.

It is refreshing that Judge Orr has found out somebody in the Radical party too disreputable for his support. It would have gratified the old soldier-friends of Judge Melton if his stomach could have been also turned against the plunderer of his State's treasury and the defilers of her honor.

We publish, elsewhere, some account of the proceedings of the two Conventions. It is said that our "virtuous" President, "growing circumspect," has informed Judge Orr that the South Carolina corruptionists must be defeated, or at least his friends must no longer be responsible for their crimes, for they will bring disgrace upon the party and defeat upon the Administration. Orr was promised Federal patronage if he should make war upon both the Moses and Scott wings of the party, even if he could not succeed in defeating them.

The real quarrel between Moses, the scallawag, and Chamberlain, the carpet-bag successor and political administrator of the expiring Governor Scott, is probably better explained in the speech of the Rev. Cain, of Charleston, in which he acknowledged that Moses, as Speaker of the House, had illegally issued from five to ten millions of dollars of certificates, but asserted that the money had gone into the hands of the "poor people" of South Carolina, while the many more millions of over-issue of funds by Scott and Chamberlain had been invested by the carpet-bag ring in the North.

Between the two we pity the good people of South Carolina.

Judge Orr and his fellow-bolters take great pains to tell the Democrats that they do not proprose to conciliate them in any way whatever. They intend to get up a little reform party within themselves and will have nothing to do with outsiders.

In the meantime, Moses for Governor; Gleaves, colored, for Lieutenant-Governor; Hayne, colored, for Secretary of State; Judge Melton (Heaven save the mark,) for Attorney-General, and, we suppose, Cardozo, colored, for Treasurer, having the prestige of a "regular" nomination, will break down all barriers and control the destinies of South Carolina for the next four years.

Moses, doubtless the future Governor of the State, is thus described by the minority of the Congressional Committee, who went to South Carolina to investigate the alleged Ku-Klux outrages:

One F. J. Moses., Jr., a little Jew carpet-bagger from Brooklyn, N. Y., was the Speaker of the House. He had made his pile under the cabalistic process of "seeing light," which was the cant phrase used at the Capitol to denote the presence of greenbacks, and no small item of which grew out of his operations in the purchase of arms for the negro militia, hereafter to be noticed. He was a "fast" man on fast horses, [like his master Grant.—ED.,] and fast on every other fast thing of these modern days. There was a negro member of the House by the name of Whipper, who had also made his pile, doubtless, in the passage of well-known "phosphate bills," "Greenville railroad" swindles, and the like, and who, also, was the proprietor of fast horses. Moses and Whipper had made up a match race for $1,000 a side. The race was fixed to come off on the said 4th day of March; and the explanation of the recess on that day is, that the House adourned to attend this horse race. The ace was run, and the Jew carpet-bagger ost the bet of $1,000.

Three days afterward, on the day of final adjournment, and the very last thing done in the House, as shown by the journal, was a motion made by this same negro member, Whipper, "that a gratuity of $1,000 be voted to the Speaker of this House for the dignity and ability with which he has presided over its deliberations." The motion was regularly discussed, and was passed by a large majority, upon a call, by a Democratic member, of the yeas and nays; and thus the impoverished, oppressed, and down-stricken people of South Carolina were made to pay the lost bet of Speaker Moses.

Horace Greeley—New York Tribune

We cordially support Mr. Greeley for the Presidency, not however, so much from any sentimental feeling for "Honest Old Horace," as from a conviction of the benefits that will come to us from his election. We are not actuated by any feeling of gratitude or by any desire to reward him for anything he has done or has not done, but we support him simply because we think that by his election we can best advance our own interests.

The Democratic party, unaided and alone, could not hope to elect a President. It was therefore necessary to increase its strength by an alliance with other forces. The formation of the Liberal Republican party and the nomination of Mr. Greeley left but little for the Baltimore Convention to do, if it reflected the true Democratic sentiment of the country, save to enter upon record its formal ratification of the alliance.

Have subsequent events justified the policy thus adopted?

We say, emphatically, that every day brings fresher and stronger proof that the nomination of Horace Greeley was a master stroke of policy on the part of Southern men.

As we have said before, it would have been unnatural for the New York *Tribune* to have supported any other man as zealously and efficiently as it supports Mr. Gresley, and this consideration alone, other things being equal, was sufficient to make him the most available candidate. It must be remembered that the South has never been able to present its justification to the Republican masses of the people of the North. Republican readers never heard or had an opportunity to hear anything we had to say in justification of ourselves. Can it be wondered at, then, how bitter the feeling at the North was to us?

All that is now changed.

It must be remembered that the New York *Tribune* gives us access to a larger number of Republican readers, especially in the rural districts, than any other paper in the United States or perhaps than all others could give us. Every week and every day the pages of the *Tribune* go out to this large controlling body of Republican voters and readers filled with editorials and letters that for the first time give anything like a truthful representation of the condition of affairs in the South. The advantage that this gives us is incalculable.

If any of our readers doubt the propriety of Mr. Greeley's nomination, we desire them to read the following editorial, taken from the *Tribune* of Thursday last, and then to ask themselves what effect such editorials as these, repeated day after day, will have upon the readers of that paper. Looking at the matter as a purely business transaction, we think that Southern men have gotten a very valuable consideration for the sacrifice of party pride and personal feeling they are called upon to make in supporting Horace Greeley. We do not affect to feel any sentimental delight, but we do feel the pleasure that men naturally experience in carrying through a successful business operation:

THE RESTORATION OF LAW AND ORDER IN THE SOUTH.

A careful letter from North Carolina which we print on our second page, gives an account of the rise, the history and the disappearance of the Ku Klux in that State. It will repay reading, as it shows the view entertained by the Conservatives of the South in regard to the provocations and peculiar circumstances which called that organization into existence, and explained, while they could not justify, many of their acts. We have spoken with some definiteness and energy in regard to the outrages by which a few scattered ruffians made the name of Ku Klux a word of horror and infamy throughout the South. We have nothing to retract of all we have said in regard to this subject. But as earnestly as we condemned the order and all its works while it was in operation, so earnestly do we rejoice at its disappearance and hail its disintegration as the best proof of the peaceable and orderly intentions of the people of the South. The ruffianism which for a little while survived the rebellion is now at an end. The hatred of race, the violation of private property, the organized tyranny of numbers, are not entirely gone, but their manifestations are seen rather in the action of the carpet-bag administrations and their parasites than in the lawless outbreaks of the white natives of the soil. At this hour, and for more than a year past, the white people of the Southern States and the more intelligent among the blacks are more faithfully devoted to a restoration of peace, law, and honest legislation than are their governments or their Congressmen, who rely upon bribery and the bayonet to sustain and strengthen them in power.

It is deeply to be regretted that the violence of party spirit at this moment should prevent any one from doing justice to the dignified and law-abiding attitude of the better portion of the Southern people. Ever since the beginning of a movement which held out to them the hope of a restoration of friendly relations between them and the people of the North, they have given to us and the world the example of an admirable dignity and patience under well-nigh intolerable outrage. We have published a few of the countless incidents of petty tyranny and spoliation which they have suffered in silence in the hope of better things. They have endured Casey in New Orleans, and Clayton and Hadley in Arkansas, and the carriers of the carpet-bag from Mississippi to North Carolina, seeing them override law, steal, and perjure themselves, violate the Treasury and the ballot-box, set free the guilty and lock up the innocent, as if this were the thirteenth century, and they were the chiefs of savage tribes whose will was law. Yet, in spite of these infamous provocations, lawlessness and Ku-Kluxism have been steadily dying away. The Southern people seemed determined to allow their plunderers a monopoly of wrong-doing. The horrible outrage in Arkansas, where a conspiracy of Grant officers murdered two quiet citizens on the highway for the purpose of provoking an outbreak, resulted only in an orderly public meeting, in which the people of the county testified their devotion to the law, and protested against the military occupation of their homes. Such moderation, such wise reserve under such grievous wrong would be scarcely possible, were it not that the people of the South begin to recognize that for them also a new era is dawning. The twelve years' war is to end. The fruits of the war are all safely garnered, and secured by irreversible amendments to the Constitution. They have come frankly forward and accepted these, and declared that they had no thought or desire of reversing them. They have joined with a great coalesced party of the North, embracing the best and most enlightened leaders of the political organization which carried on the war, saved the Union, and destroyed Slavery, and now feel that for the first time in a dozen years they occupy a loyal and national position, and take a legitimate part in the political life of the country. With the election of a President pledged immovably to equal rights and the reunion of the States, the war will end, and end finally. The robbers who have flourished in these days of military rule will be driven away by the same effort, and the government of the States will fall into the hands of men who feel some sense of responsibility. We can see no prospect of continued war if Greeley and Brown are elected. We can see no hope of permanent peace if the mess-room government is to be perpetuated at Washington, and the carpet-bag conspiracies to be justified in the States.

Andrew Johnson.

Andy has once more come to the front. The restless old demagogue cannot keep quiet. This time he is playing the part of an "independent candidate" for Congress, for the State at large, from Tennessee against the regular nominee, the gallant General Frank Cheatham.

We are opposed to independent candidates upon principle. If, however, we could be induced to make an exception to the general rule, it would be in the case of Andrew Johnson.

We have for a long time desired a legitimate excuse to feel and talk about old Andy as the natural instincts of our heart prompted. The fact is we don't like Andy Johnson and we never did like him.

From our earliest boyhood he has, in our eyes, been the personification of aggrarianism and demagoguery; the man above all others, in the South at least, who would prefer to bring about equality among men by pulling down the higher rather than by elevating the lower classes. This was our youthful portraiture of Andy Johnson.

We love him not.

His course during the war did not endear him to us—not much!

His course after the war, we are very much inclined to think, was a great misfortune to the South. His motives for that course, we have never been able to comprehend.

And now, in his restless, still contentious, ambitious old age, when the glittering gewgaws of public life should be losing their charm in the contemplation of purer and heavenly joys, he hesitates not to hazard the best interest of the country rather than confess that "superfluous he lags upon the stage" of life. As we look upon the spectacle we love him not, nor are we conscious of any feelings welling up in us that promise to bud and blossom into love.

We do not love thee Andy and we are heartily glad of the opportunity to say so.

We feel better!

The following extract, from the New York *Times*, is a fair sample of the means the Administration organs resort to for the purpose of firing the Northern heart. If General Grant cannot stir up the old war feeling he cannot possibly be re-elected. He and his supporters know this full well, and hence their attempts in season and out of season to "fire the Northern heart":

HOW EVEN FALSE REPORTS OF GREELEY VICTORIES AFFECT REBELS.

When it was thought at Newbern, N. C., that the Greeleyites had carried the State, the real sentiments of his supporters quickly manifested themselves. A recent letter received in Boston from a lady long a resident in Newbern reveals something of it when she says: "If you could have heard the insults we have been subjected to during the last two weeks, you would not be surprised at our condition. The last few days has developed the old rebel feeling, and prominent people are severe in their denunciation of Republicans, and especially Northerners, because they think we control the colored people. During the last two days the excitement has been intense. The women in this neighborhood have hurled at my daughter and myself every epithet which they could think of, whenever they thought they could make us hear, calling us negro lovers and she Rads, &c. But what astonishes Mr. —— the most, is to see that he was so mistaken about the bitter feeling of the old rebs dying out. The last few days has changed his opinion so much that he talks of leaving should they gain, thinking it would be impossible to stay in peace. Prominent men use threatening language. Yesterday Merrimon telegraphed that their majority would reach 6,000, and they were certainly elected, and such an excitement never was seen here before. Now their time had come, and they would crush every Yankee and Republican until they would be glad to go away."

Caldwell's Majority.

The Raleigh papers inform us that at last the returns from all the counties in the State have come in, and that by the showing they make Caldwell has received a majority of 2,069 votes.

As these returns, however, are at best, only semi-official, and as they have been so contradictory, we may be pardoned for placing little confidence in the result they purport to "figure out." The footing up of the actual official county returns cannot be ascertained until the Legislature meets, as the law requires them to be sealed up, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to be by him opened in the presence of the two Houses of the General Assembly.

We presume, however, there will be no material variation from the reported majority, and that we may safely count upon having to prove that more than two thousand of the votes counted for Caldwell were illegally counted.

Can we do this?

We do not propose to go into details, for various reasons, but this we will say, that if the allegations in regard to the election be sustained as to three Eastern counties alone that we can name, it will leave Merrimon with a majority of near one thousand votes!

This leaves untouched the numberless frauds in other portions of the State. The task thus becomes an easy one, not only to show that Caldwell was not elected, but that Merrimon received a handsome majority of the legal votes.

We call, therefore, upon men of all parties who desire to preserve the freedom of elections and the purity of the ballot-box in North Carolina, to investigate and report upon every case of fraudulent or illegal voting. We say we call upon "men of all parties" to do their duty in this matter, for the reason that we are working for the good of the whole State and not for any mere partisan advantage.

In our next Legislature we have a tribunal that will decide the contest honestly in accordance with the law and the testimony. We call upon good men everywhere, then, to see that all the testimony is presented.

South Carolina.

The regular, or Moses, Convention of South Carolina has completed its nominations. Moses, white, for Governor, Gleaves, colored, for Lieutenant Governor, Hayne, colored, for Secretary of State, Melton, white, for Attorney General, Cardozo, colored, for Treasurer, Hoge, white, for Comptroller, Purvis, colored, for Adjutant General, Jillson, white, for Superintendent of Education, and Cain, colored, for Congressman at large, compose the ticket.

On the other hand the Orr-bolters nominated Tomlinson, white, for Governor, and Green, white, for Attorney General, at the close of their session on Saturday.

The Liberal Republicans and Democrats propose to hold a joint Convention at an early day for organization upon the basis of the Cincinnati-Baltimore platform.

The wrangle between the Grant factions is developing some specimen bricks of Southern Radicalism. A Columbia correspondent of the New York *World* says:

"Grantism in this State, if judged by its fruits, is a hideous cancer which grows and spreads and fills the land with pollution. Much of its corruption has been carefully and adroitly covered up as to details, and as the honest tax-payers have no power to probe the matter, the rogues remain in power and continue to fatten on the spoils. There is a desperate wrangle among the leaders at present, which brings to light some of the robberies of the ring. For example: of $82,000 appropriated by the Legislature for the Force bill (a needless measure and a menace to the whites), it appears by the Treasurer's books that Speaker Moses received $11,000, Congressman Elliott (black) $10,500, "J. Mooney" $25,000, and "Wilson" and "Leggett" $25,000 between them, and no such parties as Mooney, Wilson or Leggett are known or can be found. They are mythical, but somebody has got the money. And so with many millions more extorted from the people annually in enormous taxes, while even the public schools are suspended for the want of funds, and the asylum here would have been compelled to have turned adrift its several hundred insane for the same reason but for contributions from private citizens."

Election Figures.

The vote for Attorney-General in 1870, the Shipp and Phillips vote, was made the basis of calculation in the late election, and thereby some false conclusions were arrived at. One was in regard to the county of New Hanover, which has been put down in all the calculations as having netted a *loss* of 469 votes for the Conservatives, the Republican majorities being 884 in 1870, and 1,353 in 1872. But the truth is that there has been no loss, but a gain in this county. Every one at all acquainted with the facts knows that in the election of 1870 the small Republican majority was owing to a local split in that party which resulted in a general swapping of votes by both factions, with the Conservatives. Besides this there were 934 *more* votes polled in the late election than in 1870, most of which were those of Republicans who staid away from the polls in 1870. There were 4,941 votes polled in 1870, and 5,875 polled in 1872. Taking the votes from 1868 up to this time there has been an actual gain of at least 100 for the Conservatives.

We notice that the last *Robesonian*, in publishing the vote of the Sixth Congressional District, calls attention to the fact that Hon. T. S. Ashe made a gain of 406 votes on the Shipp majority of 1870, and immediately under that statement publishes the vote of this District, showing that the Hon. A. M. Waddell's majority (728) and adds, "the majority of Judge Shipp two years ago in the same counties was 1,491," which, unexplained, would do injustice to Col. Waddell.

While this statement is correct, so far as he comparison with 1870 is concerned, any inference that Col. Waddell is unable to poll the full party strength, is entirely unwarranted. Indeed, in New Hanover county, Caldwell's reported majority over Merrimon was 1,353 votes, while McKay's majority over Waddell was only 1,274 votes. In the aggregate vote of the District, Waddell's majority was, if our figures be correct, 728 votes, while that of Merrimon was 558 votes.

It must also be borne in mind as affecting the number of votes polled in the country of New Hanover that its largest counding precinct has, since the election in 1870, been made a part of the county of Sampson. The figures show that Colonel Waddell has a right to be proud of his popularity, and demonstrate the fact that he can poll the full strength of his party and a little more.

An analysis of the entire vote of the State in this way (comprising the votes for Governor, Congressmen and Legislators in the several counties respectively) is interesting, but we have neither time nor space to go into it. It is a short and easy method, by the way, in estimating the vote of the State, to begin with the assumption that in order to overcome the majority in the Second District, the other seven Districts must average a majority of 1,250 each for the Conservatives. They will do more than that for Greeley.

The Louisville Convention—The Power of Printers' Ink.

Nothing is further from our purpose than to sneer at those Democrats who thus far have declined to support Mr. Greeley or to attempt to dragoon them into acquiescence in our views.

It is true that our opinions in relation to the necessity for Democrats to give their cordial support to Mr. Greeley, and the obligation resting upon them as members of the Democratic Party, to support the nominees put forward by the National Convention are perfectly clear and well defined.

We are not prepared, however, to say that we are without sympathy for those men who find it a difficult thing to get over the antipathies of a life-time. There are good and true men who hesitate to support Mr. Greeley, but who, nevertheless, if convinced that the course they are pursuing will result in the re-election of General Grant, will reconsider and yield their support to Mr. Greeley as a choice of evils, if for no other reason.

There is a great deal of "human nature" in men of the class to which we refer, and we think they are to be influenced rather by arguments addressed to their reason and by appeals to their patriotism than by taunts, and jeers and ridicule.

As for Mr. Blanton Duncan, who has put himself so prominently forward in the matter, candor compels us to say we have but little, if any, confidence in the genuineness of his patriotism or the honesty of his purpose.

Nor do we feel disposed to judge charitably of the motives of a man like Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, for giving the weight of his name and influence to a movement, that if it succeeds, will result in allying his followers with the enemies of the South and in a separation of them from the cause with which the great body of our people sympathize and to the success of which they look as the only hope for relief from intolerable burdens.

Nor will the South readily forgive Mr. Stephens for his action in this matter. For, no matter how it may be sought to be disguised, it is undeniably true that every vote taken away from Mr. Greeley affords aid and comfort to General Grant. Mr. Stephens was opposed to the policy that resulted in the nomination of Mr. Greeley, and he seems determined to force the people to yield their well-settled opinions to his own personal feelings. To such a course our people will not kindly submit.

But while these are our feelings toward the professed politicians and leaders who have this Louisville Convention in charge, we are conscious of no such sentiments towards those men who have not made politics a study, and wire-working a trade.

Upon these men it is our purpose to urge our views calmly and kindly, but with all the earnestness in our power. We are satisfied that the reasons we can assign for the support of Mr. Greeley are sufficient to influence the most rabid Democrat and the most determined Southerner who desires to advance the interest of his section, and who is not blinded by personal prejudice.

Even if a formal nomination shall be made at Louisville, it will be a most ridiculous supposition to expect the Louisville ticket to carry a single State. The strongest supporters of General Grant admit this, and the New York Evening *Post* goes so far as to say "it is for this very reason that we desire to see them meet."

The only possible effect, therefore, of a nomination by the Louisville Convention will be to draw off votes from Mr. Greeley.

But will any nomination be made there? We think it is extremely doubtful, and this brings us to our second point, the power of judicious advertising.

If the Louisville Convention turns out to be anything save a disgraceful failure, it will be entirely owing to the power of printers' ink.

No patent medicine was ever more systematically "advertised" before the public than has been Blanton Duncan and his so-called Convention.

Nor have the telegraph and the mails been idle. Indeed, the whole power of Grant's administration has been exerted to give the affair an importance and a dignity to which it is not entitled.

So far as we have heard, in North Carolina there has been no pretence of holding any meeting of "straight Democrats" except in Newbern, and among the names of those who participated in that meeting we were unable to recognize the name of a single Democrat of either good or bad standing.

In Georgia, notwithstanding the great influence of Mr. Stephens, delegates have been appointed in only a few counties.

So far as we know there has been no pretence even of any organized action on the part of "straight Democrats" in any other Southern State.

These are the facts of the case; yet, if we credit the telegrams and the Radical papers, the movement is a formidable one!

It may be that men of straw will be put up as delegates, but we do not believe that there will be a half-dozen States represented by *bona fide* delegates at Louisville.

Carteret County.

We are called upon again to return our thanks to an esteemed friend at Sanders' Store, Carteret county, for a club of twenty subscribers to the JOURNAL. This is the third or fourth club for which we are indebted to him. If the JOURNAL had such a friend at each postoffice in this section its circulation would reach ten thousand subscribers, and its influence, commercial and political, would be vastly extended.

Our lists have expanded so much in Carteret county, we trust we are not too vain in expressing the belief that the humble efforts of the JOURNAL have contributed their mite toward the proud result attained by the noble Conservatives of Carteret in the late election. Anyhow, it gives us pleasure to cultivate the acquaintance and acquire the confidence and friendship of such people.

West Virginia.

A private telegram received last night from Martinsburg, West Virginia, from our townsman, Mr. C. M. VanOrsdell, announces the fact that the new Constitution has been adopted in that State, and that Jacobs, the independent Conservative candidate, has been elected Governor. This is emphatically a Conservative victory, and West Virginia is good for a handsome majority for Greeley in November next.

ILLINOIS POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

Speeches by Governors Koerner and Palmer—Delegates to Blanton Duncan's Convention.

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.

Governor Koerner addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting this evening at Murphysboro, Ill., the greater part in reply to General Logan's speech at Cairo. His address awoke great enthusiasm. The Germans in that county are from all evidences wholly united in the Liberal cause. Governor Palmer spoke at Carrollton yesterday to an audience of 4,000, and was accompanied to the platform by twelve gentlemen who have been Republican leaders since the formation of the party. The break in that county (Greene) equals twenty-five per cent. of the Republican vote. The Grant organs throughout Illinois contained this morning a call for a mass-meeting of "straight" Democrats at Springfield on August 29, to select forty-two delegates and alternates to Blanton Duncan's Convention at Louisville, and effect a permanent organization of the Democratic party of the State.

Bismarck Beats a Russian Job.

The Paris Patrie says that some time ago the Prussian government agreed to sell all the French chassepots taken during the war—having need of the money and not designing to use them for its own armies—to a political or a military personage from South America. The bargain was concluded, and all that remained to be done was some formalities, when at the very moment of delivery the Prussian government suddenly changed its mind and broke off the whole negotiations. At the last moment the Berlin cabinet learned that in this affair the South American was only an intermediary, and that the arms had been really purchased by Russia.

How to Dress the Hair.

A Saratoga correspondent gives this chapter on hair, imparted to him by a lady friend:

"Every lady is crazy over the *mode classique*. The Greeley corner caught it first, and yesterday afternoon Jenny Wood, the pretty hair-dresser here, had almost every lady in the house after her. What is wonderful, the high-hair mania has started with be dressy married ladies. The young ladies don't seem to know or care anything about it. In fact, the young ladies are leaving all the dressing here this year to their stylish mothers. Nobody knows what to call the new style, but it's got to come. The 'Dolly Vardens' started here in Saratoga two years ago, and so did the 'Grecian Bend,' and now the new high hair style is coming in vogue. It should not be called the *mode classique*, but rather the *mode renaissance*, for the ladies whose heads are dressed after it look as if they had just stepped from a cut cameo of 1600, or from a portrait painted in the *renaissance* period."

Mrs. Hattie Wilder, of Wyandotte, Mich., unthinkingly put a needle gun cartridge in the place of a pin in one of the old-styled bedsteads, and drove it in point foremost with a hammer. It exploded, and Mrs. Wilder was badly burned about the face.

Scribner's Monthly advocates uniforms for school girls.

A bride of fourteen is on exhibition at Lewiston this summer.

A couple of girls have opened a fashionable tailoring store in Boston.

A WILD CONVENTION.

MAD NEGRO POLITICIANS—OPEN FRAUD—SCENES OF VIOLENCE—CUFFEE AS A CITIZEN.

The Republican Nominating Convention at Columbia, S. C., on the 20th instant, was the scene of the most turbulent excitement ever witnessed in a legislative body, even in Africanized South Carolina. Its decidedly black complexion gave a fair opportunity of testing the ability, honesty, and political virtue of the negroes and whites. A few did make a feeble effort at reform. The majority showed their utter incapacity to frame a stable and honest government. A dispatch to the New York *Herald* gives the following graphic account of the negro Convention:

The lobbies, galleries, and halls of the Senate chamber were thronged with a dense mass of African humanity, which, with the thermometer in the nineties, rendered it serious and dangerous to the health of the few whites in the Convention. The air was stifling, nauseous, and suffocating, and the few respectable whites in the body surged through the black mass in the greatest agony of both body and mind.

The lively proceedings opened with the election of Congressman R. B. Elliott (colored) as permanent president of the Convention, which was another marked indication of the strength of F. J. Moses, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the gubernatorial nomination. After questions of the contending delgations from Charleston, Beaufort, Orangeburg, and the other counties, had been decided in the interest of Moses, the ball opened with an excited and indecent debate, during which the most disgraceful scenes were enacted in the sweltering and foul-smelling chamber. The names of F. J. Moses, D. H. Chamberlain, Reuben Tomlinson, and Judge J. W. Melton, were put in nomination, and then the opposing forces showed their hands in the most shameless and unblushing manner. Elliott vacated the chair and took the floor to make a speech, in which he charged that Comptroller-General Neagle, who supported Chamberlain for the Governorship, offered $1,000 each to two of the delegates, naming them, who were in favor of Moses, to vote for Chamberlain, who was regarded as the "financial ring candidate."

This produced a fearful scene of excitement. Every delegate, lobbyist, and spectator was instantly on his feet, and timid people rushed frantically to the doors, fearing a riot and perhaps bloodshed. When the noise and uproar had partially subsided Whittemore, of cadetship notoriety, obtained the floor, and he in part refuted the charges made by Elliott, but his speech principally advocated the claims of Reuben Tomlinson as the reform candidate of the Republican party of South Carolina. To the credit of Whittemore, be it said, he made an able effort in the interests of reform and good government; but his speech made no impression on the mass of negro delegates who were already pledged to vote for Moses. Whittemore had scarcely concluded when Judge T. J. Mackey, of the Seventh Judicial circuit, sprang excitedly to his feet, and he charged that Tomlinson had not only bribed the Legislature of the State to secure the passage of a certain phosphate bill, but that he had also, as a member of the same body, sold his vote in the Blue Ridge and other railroad bills, and that as far as Tomlinson's record was concerned he was as open to charges of bribery and corruption as any other member on the floor. At this juncture the excitement had reached its highest pitch, and the throng of negroes, both within and without the bar of the chamber, surged to and fro like a great forest shaken by a storm, while the din of yells, curses, and imprecations nearly drowned the ponderous raps of the President's gavel on the mahogany desk. As soon as order could be partly restored, Judge Jas. L. Orr, who was a delegate from Anderson county, rose and asked Judge Mackey if he knew anything about $2,000 being offered to two delegates to control the vote of their respective delegations in the interest of Moses; and Orr further stated that he had this information from the lips of one of the delegates himself. Mackey excitedly and vociferously retorted that Orr had gone out of the chamber and induced the delegates in question to make this statement. Orr defiantly replied that that was a lie out of whole cloth, and then the chamber again became a pandemonium.—The appellation of a violent mob is inadequate to give a faint idea of the condition of the crowd at that time.

Elliott rapped the large gavel on the desk with all the powerful force of his stalwart black arm, the perspiration oozing in large black patches through his check-lined coat; but, though an expert presiding officer, he failed to make any impression upon the crowd. Then, by combined yells and cries of "Mr. President," from the reformers on the floor, one of the delegates who had been offered bribes of $2,000 by Moses, obtained the floor, and notwithstanding the noise, din, and confusion, made a clear statement of various attempts to bribe him by F. J. Moses himself. This was a bombshell in the Moses ranks, and was beginning to have its effect when that faction choked off all further debate, and Elliott, by the vigorous use of his voice, arm, and gavel—the latter being persistently brought down with all the force of a sledge hammer—ruled that balloting for a nominee of the Republican party of South Carolina was now in order. It was in vain that the minority moved to adjourn, and protested in every conceivable shape against this arbitrary and unparliamentary manner. They were effectually hooted, yelled and crushed down, and the calling of the roll began. This was accompanied by cheers and yells whenever any doubtful man voted for Moses. The space immediately behind the President's chair was thronged and packed with delegates, and while the roll was being called a quarrel took place between a delegate and Mr. Elliott, the president of the Convention. What was the origin I could not discover, but my attention was attracted to it by the exclamation of Whittemore: "Put up your pistol, Mr. President; there is going to be no difficulty here"; and upon looking up from the reporter's table I saw Elliott replacing in his breeches pocket what I conceived to be a pistol. The other party (a white man) to the quarrel had discreetly vamosed in the face of so strong and effective an argument as powder and lead.

MOSES NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

Shortly after this the vote was announced that Moses had received sixty-nine—a majority of the ballots—and was from that moment the candidate for Governor of the regular Republican party of South Carolina, in the election to take place on the 19th of October next. This announcement was received with the wildest demonstrations of applause, which continued for nearly ten minutes, the negro band playing "Hail to the Chief"—a most inappropriate selection—which they followed up with "Dixie," and the delegates yelled as loud and as boisterously as if it had been the "Star Spangled Banner." When this was concluded a committee was appointed to inform Mr. Moses of his nomination, and while that committee was absent the tall and dignified form of Judge Orr was seen surging through the delegates to the centre of the chamber.

JUDGE ORR WITHDRAWS.

When he had reached that point he stopped, and, facing the Chair, said:

"Mr. President—As I cannot endorse the record of Mr. Moses, I respectfully withdraw from this Convention."

A volley of hisses and yells greeted the bolt of the South Carolina statesman as he turned his back and strode to the door; but before he had fairly got out, Judge Mackey jumped up and yelled out "Let him go, Mr. President, he never was long on one side in his life." This sally of this political Judge was almost madly cheered. Senator Sawyer, District Attorney Corbin, Collector Clark, and all the leading reformers, had just preceded Orr, and in that bolt is probably the disruption of the Republican party of South Carolina, and the first symptoms of reform and good government for the State. There will now undoubtedly be a coalition with the whites, and it is positively asserted the State can be easily carried against Moses in October. If that is a result of the bolt, South Carolina will in all probability go for Greeley in November.

THE FINAL RIOT.

A dispatch from Columbia, dated 23d instant, says:

R. H. Gleaves (mulatto) was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor; H. E. Hayne (mulatto), Secretary of State; Judge Samuel W. Melton for Attorney-General. Business thus far has proceeded without especial demonstration, and no disorder was manifested until the nomination for Treasurer commenced. For this F. L. Cardozo (mulatto), Major Harry Noah (white), from New York, and John Alexander (white), from Scotland, were named, which led to violent attacks by several members on Cardozo's past financial record as Secretary of State.

Cardozo replied in an equally violent personal strain, and was frequently interrupted by members rising to reply to the attacks. Chairman Elliott persistently sustained Cardozo. Members gathered around the platform in a dense, struggling mass, Mobley (mulatto) seizing a heavy inkstand and pounding in opposition to the Chairman's gavel. Pistols were drawn, and a fight seemed imminent until the Chairman declared the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

THE BOLTERS' CONVENTION

assembled this morning, J. L. Orr in the chair. A number of delegates, principally contestants in the regular Convention, were present. Judge Orr said the movement was exclusively Republican, and did not seek to conciliate the Democracy. He passed in review the frauds of the State Government, denounced F. J. Moses bitterly; and ex-Congressman Bowen and others followed, pledging their counties to an honest ticket.

District Attorney Corbin said that he knew the charges made against Tomlinson in the State Convention were false as hell. Senator Sawyer assured the Convention that President Grant earnestly desired thorough reform in South Carolina, and that the heart and pulse of the entire national Administration beat in sympathetic movement.

A friend writing from Lillington, and who attended the recent session of the Methodist District Conference, sends us the following account of

A TRIP TO SMITHVILLE AND WHAT WE SAW.

According to previous arrangements, Thursday, August 15th, 10 o'clock, a. m., found us in the growing little village of Rocky Point, quietly awaiting the down train which was due at that hour. We did not wait long, for soon we were warned of its approach by the whistle of the locomotive as it turned the curve a short distance from the depot. Soon we were all aboard and comfortably seated, making our way to the metropolis, but not until we had arrived in your city, did we mark any signs of improvement worthy of note. At Wilmington, however, we were glad to see that the enterprising spirit of her noble citizens has been rather quickened than blunted by the misrule of the powers that be.—The city continues to enlarge her limits, and will do so even more rapidly upon the completion of two or three lines of railroads now in course of construction and completion, which will bring easily and rapidly to her market a large quantity of cotton, turpentine, cereals, &c., that now go to other markets. This will give a new impulse to business interests, cheapen living and increase wages. We were pleased to learn that there has been established in this city a Medical College upon a basis which it is thought will insure its success. This is a laudable enterprise, and will no doubt prove a great advantage, not only to the city, but to the country at large, if liberally patronized.

After our arrival in Wilmington we found on inquiry that the boat for Smithville had just left the wharf, but through the kindness of Capt. Morse we were offered seats upon his steamer. We heartily accepted of this offer, and left Wilmington at 2 o'clock P. M. We never were passionately fond of this kind of boat riding; and not until darkness had thrown her dark shades over the earth and the soft beams of the pale moon shot across the waters her genial light, dancing and playing upon the rippling waves of sparkling hue, did we at all enjoy the ride—and we think if those who make steamboat excursions a speciality should avail themselves of a trip down this *romantic* and *picturesque* river upon some little steamer like the one bearing the classic name "Alpha," running against the tide, the wind often laden with water, while behind floats heavily and slowly the helpless, but majestic, barque Amazon,

> They no doubt would some passion loose
> And feel themselves but little amused;
> Yet a little, if not considerably abused,
> Unless by change they fall into a quiet snooze.

We arrived in the old town of Smithville at 8:10 P. M., and found that nearly all of the finest residences had been burnt since the late war. We hastened to the M. E. Church, where Rev. Dr. Moran had just commenced the opening sermon upon the text "We have a goodly kingdom." The Doctor also, by request, read during the Conference a critique on Wesley and "his biographers." This was a splendid paper. We found that Rev. Dr. Closs, with his usual tact and energy, had organized the District Conference, which was to be held in Smithville during the week. Regular services were held twice each day, besides the regular business of the Conference during these hours. The preachers in charge of the different Circuits and Stations were called on and gave interesting accounts of the spiritual as well as financial condition of the various charges. It seems that the spiritual condition of the District is good and that the finances are gradually growing better and better each successive year. We were sorry to note the limited circulation of our Church literature among our connection, and also a disposition on the part of some of our young ministers—young in years but very old and stale in their criticisms—to find fault with all our church papers.—Until these men read more and write less, especially if they are inclined to an editor's chair, we may expect to hear these uncalled for criticisms. The Conference closed its session Saturday at 5:30 P. M. Two years ago we attended the District Conference held in Wilmington, and was of opinion then that they would prove a failure, but now we see no reason why they may not be made a great power for good throughout the connection. They are growing in popular favor, and both laymen and preachers are stimulated to be more zealous for the institutions of Methodistism. They are enabled to better understand each other, and thus work in union and harmony.

Bro. Keen, of the Smithville circuit, extended an invitation to the Conference to an excursion out at sea Monday morning. Accordingly, at the appointed time many were seen gathering at the place of departure, while in front of the wharf the splendid boat *R. H. Cowan*, which had been generously offered for use by the proprietors, stood ready moored and waiting for the breeze to waft her down the river, but much to our regret we had but little wind during the morning, hence the oppression of heat, and the consequent detraction from the pleasure we anticipated. Soon we were aboard slow

E Radicals had a very tame demon-
ou at Smithville Saturday night. It
grand occasion for the juveniles, for
y all the negro boys of town and
ry were in procession. A friend in-
us that the mass of adult negroes
l in doors, while half-a-dozen white
wags and carpet-baggers skulked be-
the procession until one demonstra-
was over and then they would rally
nother demonstration. Prominent
s were saluted with such cries as
d—n the Democrats." The U. S.
furnished a gun and ammunition
occasion, and some of the troops
engaged in the pow-wow. Speeches
made to the negroes by Rosafy, C.
gg and Grissett. The ignorant
as often hurrahed for Merrimon
reeley as Caldwell and Grant.

Literary.

D OATS SOWN ABROAD; OR, ON
FF SOUNDINGS. By Theodore B.
T. B. Peterson & Bro's, Phila-
For sale in Wilmington at Heins-
's Live Book Store.
s work is extracted from the private
l of the author, now deceased. Fre-
appeals have been made to place it
before the public, not only in order
he many surviving friends and ad-
of the deceased author may have an
unity to secure it for their private
es, but that travelers in European
may be enabled to take with them a
e which will not only supply hours of
ful reading, but will give the reader
more interesting and accurate idea of
es, their attractions and their peo-
an any work of the kind we know
the volume now for the second time
ted to the public, the writer gives a
ptive sketch of all the points he vis-
on the hour that he landed in Lon
until he reached Mont Blanc; every
r being written in an amusing and
ating style, and in several of them
are given of visits to popular resorts
don and Paris, which if ever before
bed, certainly never had their immo-
s so quaintly exposed.

CHEVALIER OF MAISON ROUGE.
LEXANDER DUMAS. T. B. Peterson
's, Philadelphia. For sale in Wil-
on at Heinsberger's Live Book Store.
chevalier" is the "Sixth Series" and
conclusion of the "Memoirs of a
ian." In a late Paris letter to that
paper, the New York *Evening Mail*,
that it was at his country villa,
e-Cristo," that Alex. Dumas wrote
ority of his later novels, and one of
st was composed under rather cu-
circumstances. He was asked one
dinner how much time he would
e to write a novel of four hundred
Seventy-two hours, answered
s. A wager was immediately pro-
and accepted, viz., that at the end of
y-two hours he could not complete a
Dumas called for pen and paper,
hundred pages were numbered out for
and he began at the dinner table.—
the exception of a few hours' repose,
ote incessantly, and before the time
spired one of his most interesting
s, "The Chevalier of Maison Rouge,"
received its finishing touch. Poor
s! All the se reminiscences are of a
orgotten past, the happy days of rev-
nd mirth at "Monte-Cristo," where
alone enabled him to lead a prince-
are over.

From the Charlotte Democrat.

Gold Mines of Mecklenburg County.

long since a test by assay was made
city of New York of the sulphuretic
res taken from the Wilson Mine in
unty, belonging to J. M. Townsend,
w Haven, which proves very conclu-
the immense value of the sulphu-
brown ore veins in the quarts forma-
of Mecklenburg county East and West
antidote.

J. T. Clark, the Superintendent of
Wilson Mine, used for some time a ten
battery, and was making out of the
from fifty to sixty dollars per ton,
was considered by everybody in the
unity a splendid yield; but from
ous tests made of the tailings from his
ry, he was satisfied that the largest
on of the gold escaped, and could not
collected by the ordinary process of
ng. Therefore he boxed up and sent
ew York three or four tons of his ore
rned by fire assay. The result of
experiment proved the ore to be worth
per ton, showing very clearly that he
lost $700 out of every ton he had put
his mills.
ow these are facts worthy of the con-
ation of every person now engaged or
may hereafter engage in the mining
ess. Can the refractory ores of our
te veins be assayed with similar re-
on a large scale? If so, then there is
mining country in the world superior to
Mecklenburg county, N. C. There is
trouble in getting out the ore in large
antities, but we have heretofore found
great trouble in getting the gold out

r. Clark, who has managed his mine
rably from the beginning, and has
a large quantity of ore from the veins
seem inexhaustible, very soon dis-
ered that he was not getting near all the
his ore contained, very properly used
precaution to save all the tailings from
mal. These tailings are now just in a
per condition to be assayed, and ac-
ding to the test above referred to there
ough on hand at the mine to make a
e sum of money.
s Wilson Mine has been worked
to the depth of three hundred feet
an inclined shaft, through which all the
and waste dirt from the mine is drawn
a railroad by means of a large steam
ine which affords ample power besides
milling purposes. But without stopping
take out the ore, except as they cut
ough it with their tunnels, they have
n pressing on, exploring the mine,
d they have established its permanency
yond doubt, and it is now one of the
t mines in the United States.
he McGinn Mine is situated on the
e side of Mecklenburg county with the
son Mine, and very near the celebrated
Capps Mine, it being one of the veins
ning from the Capps Mine. This mine
also in successful operation, under the
agement of Mr. Pond, an intelligent
fornia miner, who is using a stamp
h copper plates differently arranged
d differently prepared for catching the
d from anything that we ever had in
s county, and I understand he is pro-
ing wonderful results from it in the
y of making gold, and no doubt will
ve about a great revolution in the
ning interests of this county.
he old Capps Mine is still lying idle.—
veral miners from California and else-
ere come out here, they hear of this prop-
y, go to see it, walk over the hill and
e what a great amount of work has
n done there; hear from the people how
h its gold ores are, and the large quan-
y of gold it has yielded, and see the im-
se piles of refused ore lying upon the
es, containing gold enough to pay for
ining twice over. They all want the
e and talk about buying it, but finally
k out, afraid of the cost. And thus,
valuable property with its magnificent
d veins, is permitted to lie idle from year
year, while men, practical in other things,
ne here and purchase other and inferior
nes, because they get them cheap, and
er working awhile fail and go back home
using the gold mines in North Carolina
cause they failed, as they would fail in
y other business with the same manage-
nt.
As a general thing we have had as few
lures in the gold mines of this part of
orth Carolina as they have had in Cali-
rnia and Colorado. Gentlemen who
ve visited both countries say that the
orth Carolina mines in this section are
st as good as the Western mines, and the
verage yield of the ores richer. And that
e have a great advantage over the Cali-
rnia country in that we can work all the
ar while they can only work from April
o November, and we pay our hands from
venty-five cents to one dollar and a half
r day, while they pay their hands from
ree to five dollars per day, and provis-
ons of all kinds high in proportion—wood
rom fifteen to twenty dollars per cord.
BULLION.

Grant Paying Railroad Fare.

The Syracuse Courier says that General Grant went to Utica by the round-about way of Binghamton, because he had a free pass on that line, but would have had to pay his fare on the direct route. It also relates an anecdote illustrative of the Presidential dislike to paying railway fare.—When the General was returning from Troy in 1870 the conductor on the Husson river road went into Grant's special car for the purpose of collecting fare from the party. He was met at the door by Dent, who gruffly asked him 'what he wonted." The conductor replied that he wanted the fare. Dent declared that the President was insulted by such a request, as he was not in the habit of paying fares on railroads. The conductor then threatened to cut off the car at Poughkeepsie, whereupon Dent telegraphed to Vanderbilt. In a few moments the answer returned, "Collect fare from the whole party." Dent paid, and swore the President should never travel a mile over the Hudson river and New York Central. Shortly after this Boutwell ordered a tax of $400,000 to be collected from the Central.

VICK & MEBANE,
Cotton Factors,
AND
General Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Liberal Advances made.
☞ Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Country Produce, and orders for the purchase of same solicited.
☞ Bagging and Ties on hand for sale.

PORT CALENDAR.

Corrected Weekly by the Commercial Reporter.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon 2d, 4h. 41 m., evening.
First Quarter, 10th, 8h. 51m. morning.
Full Moon, 16th, 11h. 52m., evening.
Last Quarter, 24th, 8h. 09m., morning.

AUGUST.	SUN. Rises.	Sets.	MOON R. & S.	HIGH WATER.
27 Tuesday	5-30	6-33	morn	4-09 E.
28 Wednesday	5-30	6-31	12-20	5-10 "
29 Thursday	5-31	6-30	1-08	6-10 "
30 Friday	5-32	6-29	2-05	7-01 "
31 Saturday	5-32	6-27	3-03	7-50 "
1 Sunday	5-33	6-25	4-01	8-32 "
2 Monday	5-33	6-24	sets	9-06 "

For High Water at the Bar deduct 2 hours and 56 minutes.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

COASTWISE.

Steamship Waccamaw, Potter, Baltimore, T D Meares, jr, agent. Capt Potter reports spoke U. S. steamer Bibb, Capt Pattie, surveying off Hatteras, and passed 10 fore and aft schooners between Hatteras and the bar, bound South All well.

Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York, Barry Bros.

Schr Etta, Heady, Little River, Edwards & Hall.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakely, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Schr Lorenzo, Pine, Peru, Edwwards & Hall.

Schr Ray, Dennison, Jacksonville, Edwards & Hall.

Schr Maggie, Russell, Jacksonville, Edwards & Hall.

Schr E Francis, Payne, Hyde county, DeRosset & Co.

Schr John, Williams, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Schr Nellie Starr, Poland, Portland, J H Chadbourn & Co.

Schr Mary A Holt, Higgins, Boston, G G Barker & Co.

Schr F C Holden, Berrill, New York, W, C & R R R, with railroad iron.

Schr Sidney C Tyler, Barrett, Philadelphia, Harriss & Howell.

Schr Thomas Booz, Cannon, Philadelphia, Harriss & Howell.

Schr Henrietta Hill, Hill, Baltimore, Northrop & Cumming.

Steamship Lucille, Price, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Schr H G Hand, Miller, Philadelphia, Harriss & Howell, with coal to Worth & Worth.

FOREIGN.

(Br) Barquentine M E Seed, Hopkins, Liverpool, with salt, Vick & Mebane.

CLEARED.

COASTWISE.

Steamship Regulator, Freeman, New York, Barry Bros.

Schr J M Morales, Eldridge, Damriscotta, Me, G G Parsley, Sr.

Schr Ann & Susan, Podger, New York, E Kidder & Son.

Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York, Barry Bros.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore A D Cazaux.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakely, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

FOREIGN.

(Br) Barquentine Geo Booth, Duncan, Liverpool, Vick & Mebanes.

(Br) Barque Amazon, McDonald, Hamburg, J R Blossom & Evans.

(Br) Brig Fair & Easy, Taylor, Rotterdam, Jas Anderson & Co.

Bark Howland, Tucker, Surinam, O G Parsley, Sr.

EXPORTS
COASTWISE.

New York—Steamship Regulator—2,474 bbls rosin, 1,122 do spirits, 75 do tar, 33 do turpentine, 26 do pitch, 3 bales cotton, 38 do sheeting, 1,053 bushels peanuts, 28 pkgs mdse.

Damriscotta, Maine—Schr J M Morales—143,000 feet lumber.

New York—Schr Ann & Susan—9,150 bbls rosin.

New York—Steamship Benefactor—2,537 bbls rosin, 655 casks spirits turpentine, 155 bbls tar, 60 do pitch, 14 bales cotton, 2,736 bushels peanuts, 100 bdls shooks, 12 pkgs mdse.

Baltimore—Steamship Rebecca Clyde—1,014 bbls rosin, 344 do spirits, 66 do pitch, 32 do tar, 81 bushels peanuts, 467,000 feet lumber.

Philadelphia—Steamship Pioneer—53,500 feet lumber, 359 bbls spirits, 781 do rosin, 75 do tar, 20 do turpentine, 1,407 bushels peanuts, pkgs mdse, 28 empty ale kegs.

FOREIGN.

Liverpool—(Br) Barquentine Geo Boot—2,391 bbls rosin, 325 do spirits turpentine.

Hamburg—(Br) Barque Amazon—500 casks spirits turpentine, 3,015 bbls rosin.

Rotterdam—(Br) Brig Fair & Easy—675 casks spirits turpentine, 2,000 bbls rosin.

Surinam—Bark Howland—128,411 feet lumber, 3 bbls spirits, 10 do pitch, 20 do tar,

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., August 26, 1872.

STEAMSHIPS.

Pioneer, Wakely, ldg, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth
Rebecca Clyde, Childs, ldg, Baltimore, A D Cazaux

BARQUES

Swedish Ulrika, Bredenberg, dis, Master
Topeka, Barrington, ldg, Europe, Willard Bros
(Br) Ella Moore, Shaw, ldg, Europe, Harriss & Howell
Howland, Tucker, ldg, O G Parsley
Eureka, Holloway, ldg, Europe, Willard Bros

BARQUENTINES

(Br) M E Seed, Hopkins, dis, Vick & Mebane

BRIGS.

(Br) Joseph Howe, Cottam, dis, Harriss & Howell

SCHOONERS.

John, Williams, dis, Williams & Murchison
Nellie Starr, Poland, dis, J H Chadbourne & Co
Mary A Holt, Higgins, dis, G G Barker & Co
Fred C Holden, Berrill, dis, Master
Sidney C Tyler, Barrett, dis, Harriss & Howell
Thomas Booz, Cannon, dis, Harriss & Howell

List of Vessels Sailed for this Port.

NEW YORK.

(Br) Barque Carily, Jayne, cld Aug 22
Schr Linola Murchison, Jones, cld Aug 25

NEW HAVEN.

Magdalena, Bumsgard, cld March 21

GUERNSEY.

Homely, Le Dain, cld April 3

LONDON.

Diana—, unmasser, cld May 23

LIVERPOOL.

Delaware, Crane, cld July 19

NEWPORT.

Elsa, cld June 21
(Br) Barque Elizabeth Taylor, Proctor, cld Aug 2

CARDIFF.

(Br) Barque Modell, Key, cld July 22
(Br) Barque Ansdell, Key, cld July 29
Neptunes Carr, Pike, cld July 13
Cormorant, Bansen, cld Aug 12

BOSTON.

(Br) BarquTridente, Bilson, cld Aug 14
Schr Joseph Seger, Ellis, cld Aug 19
Br Brig Ida C Williams, cld Aug 20

PHILADELPHIA.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Hattrick, cld Aug 12
Schr H G Hand, Hand, cld Aug 10

DUBLIN.

German Barque Charles, Cornand, cld Aug 2

BRISTOL.

Perseverance, Cawsey, cld Aug 15

CIENFUEGOS.

(Br) Brig Kedusa, Wilkie, cld Aug 8

Appointments for Quarterly Meetings on the Wilmington District.

THIRD ROUND IN PART.

Whiteville, at Shiloh, ... " 31 Sept. 1
Abbottsburg, ... Sept. 7 and 8
Kenansville, at Hallsville, ... " 14 and 15

The District Conference for the Wilmington District will commence its session at Smithville, on Thursday before the third Sunday in August.

The Introductory sermon will be preached by Rev. R. S. Moran, D. D.

WM. CLOSS, P. E.

Wilmington, N. C., July 30th, 1872.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Beeswax per lb	30 a 32	Lime, (from store)	
Barrels, Spts T, each,		Rockport	0 00 a 1 65
2d hand	2 40 a 2 50	Rockland	0 00 a 1 65
New	2 75 a 3 00	Molasses, per gallon,	
Candles, per lb.,		Cuba, hhds	00 a 37
Tallow	16 a 17	do bbls	00 a 41
Adamantine	16 a 17	Sugar house	21 a 21½
Sperm	50 a 55	do bbls	22½ a 24
Coffee, per lb.,		Syrup, bbls	45 a 1 00
Java	28 a 30	do N. O	80 a 85
Laguayra	26 a 28	Naval Stores,	
Rio	20 a 25	Turpentine per 280 lbs	
St. Domingo	25 a 28	Virgin new	0 00 a 4 25
Cotton, per lb.,		Yellow dip	0 00 a 3 85
Ord to Midl'g	16½ a 20½	Hard	0 00 a 2 50
Strict Midl	00 a 21	Tar per bbl	0 00 a 4 00
Cotton Bagging,		Tar in ord'r	0 00 a 4 10
Gunny	00 a 00	Pitch, City	2 75 a 3 00
Dundee	18 a 18½	Rosin, pale	4 50 a 5 15
Flax	19½ a 20	do No 1	3 75 a 4 00
Double Ancr	18½ a 19½	do No 2	3 00 a 3 25
Rope per lb.	7 a 10	do No 3	0 00 a 3 30
Corn Meal, per bushel	1 05 a 1 10	Spirits turpentine, per gal	00 a 45½
Domestics, Sheeting, per yard	12 a 13	Nails, per lb., Cut	6 a 6½
Yarn, per 5 lb, 000	a 165	Oils, per gallon,	
Feathers, per lb	65 a 90	Sperm	0 00 a 3 00
Fish, per bbl.,		Linseed	1 40 a 1 50
Mackerel,		Machinery	1 75 a 2 00
No. 1	14 00 a 18 00	Kerosene	28 a 30
No. 2	0 50 a 11 00	Pea Nuts	1 25 a 1 50
No. 3	8 50 a 9 00	Potatoes,	
Mullets	5 50 a 7 50	Sweet	80 a 1 00
Herring,		Irish, bbl	2 75 a 3 75
Fast	8 00 a 9 00	Provisions, per lb.,	
N. C.	00 0 00 a 12 50	N. C. Bacon	
do cut	8 00 a 10 00	Hams	16 a 18
do gross	7 00 a 8 00	Middlings	10 a 12
Dry Cod	7 a 7½	Shoulders	8 a 9
Flour, per bbl, North		Hog round	00 a 12½
Family	8 00 a 11 50	Western Bacon (Smoked.	
Superfine	6 25 a 7 00	Hams	16 a 18
Ex Super	7 00 a 7 50	Middlings	10½ a 11½
North Carolina,		Shoulders	0 a 9½
Family	10 00 a 10 50	(Dry Salted.)	
Superfine	7 75 a 8 25	Middlings	9½ a 10
Glue, per lb	16 a 18	Shoulders	8 a 8½
Gunny Bags	25 a 28	Lard, N. C.	00 a 12½
Guano, Peruvian,		do Northern	9 a 11½
Per ton	00 00 a 80 00	Butter, N. C.	15 a 20
Grain, per bushel,		do Northern	30 a 40
Corn	85 a 90	Cheese	15 a 17
Oats	00 a 75	Pork, Northern, per bbl	
Peas, Cow	00 a 1 25	City Mess	00 a 16 50
Rice,	9 10	Thin "	00 00 a 00 00
Carolina	9½ a 10	Rump	00 00 a 14 50
Hides, per lb.,		Salt, Alum, per sack	
Green	6¼ a 7	Liverpool, sack, ground	1 50 a 2 00
Dry	14 a 15	Liverpool, sack, ground cargo	00 a 0 00
Hay, per 100 lbs.,		From store	1 30 a 1 35
Eastern	0 00 a 1 75	American	1 35a 1 45
Northern	1 70 a 1 75	Sugar, per lb.,	
Iron, per lb.,		Porto Rico	11 a 00
English, ass'd	7¼ a 8	C	11½ a 00
American, refd	a 10	B	12 a 12½
American, sheet	9 a 00	A	13¼ a 00
Swede	7¾ a 00	Soap, per lb.,	
Hoop, per ton	140 00a150 00	Northern	5 a 7½
Liquors, per gal, (dom)		Shingles, per M.,	
Whiskey	1 25 a 4 00	Contract	4 00 a 6 00
Bourbon	2 00 a 3 00	Common	2 25 a 2 75
N. E. R	2 00 a 3 00	Staves, per M.,	
Gin	4 00 a 7 00	W. O. bbl	0 00 a 00 00
Brandy	4 00 a 9 00	R. O. hhd	0 00 a 00 00
do Apple	1 50 a 9 00	Timber, per M.,	
do Peach	2 25 a 3 50	Shipping	12 00 a 15 00
Lumber, (River,)		Mill, prime	10 00 a 11 00
Flr Bds	15 00 a17	Mill, fair	7 50 a 9 00
Wide do	12 00 a14 00	Mill, inferior to ord	5 0 10 00
Scantling	10 00 a12 00	Tallow, lb	10 a 11

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS,
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY
August 29, 1872.

COTTON—This staple begins to display some signs of activity as the season for the new crop approaches. We have already some receipts of new cotton, which, in most cases, was sold at a little higher figure than the same quality of last year's crop. The receipts are very meagre and have almost ceased to be of any importance.—The stock is being gradually decreased by small shipments to Northern ports. The sales for the week amount to about 39 bales as follows: 4 at 16, 5 at 18, 9 at 19, 2 at 19¼, and 18 at 20 cents per lb. We quote:

Ordinary	16 cents.
Good Ordinary	18 "
Middling	19 "
Low Middling	20 "

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—There has been a fair business done in this article during the entire week. Prices have maintained their usual degree of uniformity. The receips, 4,238 bbls., show a falling off of about 100 bbls., though, however, the stock has not been affected, as the demand for exportation also shows a slight falling off. Distillers' demands still continue good and the daily receipts meet with quick sales. The market closes firm at our today's quotations. The sales for the week foot up about 3,004 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin
Friday	409	$2 50	$3 85	$4 35
Saturday	559	2 50	3 85	4 35
Monday	468	2 50	3 85	4 35
Tuesday	659	2 50	3 85	4 35
Wednesday	448	2 50	3 85	4 35
Thursday	3,004	2 50	3 85	4 35

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—At the opening of our review this article opened at 45 cents and remained without any change in price until Tuesday, (though, however, it was quite evident on Monday that the undertone of the market was not as firm as it was at the opening of the review) when a concession was demanded on the part of the sellers, which was acceded to by them, and a decline of ½ cent was effected. On Wednesday the greater portion of the sales were made at 45 cents and the balance at 44½ cents. There seems to be a diversity of opinion among our merchants in regard to the state of the market yesterday, and this leaves holders at a distance at sea, with perhaps no actual fixed standard of value; but the margins of Wednesday's transactions will still enable experienced dealers to form correct opinions as to their interests. The sales for the week foot up about 1,925 casks, as follows:

Friday	51	casks at	45	cents	per gallon.
Saturday	690	"	45	"	"
Monday	163	"	45	"	"
Tuesday	320	"	44½	"	"
Do	50	"	45	"	"
Wednesday	380	"	45	"	"
Do	350	"	44½	"	"
Do	135	"	45	"	"
Thursday	63	"	45	"	"
Do	113	"	44	"	"

*F. O. B.
†City Distillery.

ROSIN—Has shown its usual activity during the week just passed, and prices have advanced from 10 to 30 cents per bbl, on all grades.—strained Rosin opened firm at $3 15 on Friday, and remained unchanged until Monday, when influenced by the advance in the New York market, ours advanced 5 cts, and again on Tuesday it advanced 5 cents. On Wednesday the market became very active and a brisk enquiry for strained again advanced the market 25 cts. Nos, 1 and 2 have been sought athter to some extent, though the bulk of the business has been in strained and the pale grades. The receipts are very liberal and the stock is being increased a little, as the exports do not amount to as much as the receipts. The sales for the week foot up about 13,991 bbls. as follows:

Friday.—Sales of 3,846 bbls. at $3 15 for strained, $3 50 for low No. 1, $4 37½ for extra No. 1, $4@$4 25 low Pale, $4 50@$5 for Pale.

Saturday.—Sales of 4,400 bbls. at $3 15@$3 20 for strained, $3 20 for No. 2, $3 50 for low No. 1, $3 75 for No. 1, $4 for extra No. 1, $4 50 for low Pale, $5 for Pale, and $5 50 for extra Pale.

Monday.—Sales of 1,263 bbls. at $3 20 for strained, $3 50 for No. 1, $3 75 for extra No. 1, $4@$4 50 for low Pale, and $5@$5 50 for Pale.

Tuesday.—Sales of 1,758 bbls. at $3 25 for strained, $4 25 for low Pale, $5@$5 50 for Pale, $5 75 for extra Pale, and $6 for Window Glass.

Wednesday.—Sales of 1,750 bbls. at $3 50 for strained and No. 2, $3 75 for low No. 1, $4 for No. 1, $4 50@$4 62½ for extra No. 1, and $5 50 for Pale.

Thursday, 1,313 bbls at $3 50 for strained, and $4 for No. 1.

TAR—The market has not been as uniform as regards prices as it has been for some time past. Tar opened firm on Friday at $4 00, and on Monday a brisk local demand sprung up and the market advanced to $4 15, but during the following day it dropped backed to $4 00. The receipts are much larger than last week, though, however, we are unable to obtain the exact amount received, but it is our impression that they were about 550 bbl. The sales foot about 697 bbls. as follows:

Friday	66 bbls. at	$4 00	per bbl.	
Saturday	92	"	4 00	"
Monday	85	"	4 15	"
Tuesday	103	"	4 15	"
Wednesday	49	"	4 05	"
Do	177	"	4 09	"
Thursday	114	"	4 00	"

*In order.

EGGS—The continued scarcity has caused a further advance of 5 cents. Dealers are purchasing by the quantity at 25 to 30 cents per dozen.

GRAIN—CORN—This market has remained in a kind of dormant state until Wednesday, when a sale of 1,300 bushels of mixed corn was sold at 75 cents, which was a decline of about 3 cents since the last sales. The receipts by rail and water have been very meagre. The demand has been rather small compared with that of last week both for cargoes and small lots suited to the retail trade. For prices see our tabular statement.——OATS—The demand for this quality of grain is generally confined to small orders, and the stock kept in market is only of sufficient size to meet these demands. Dealers sell from store at 70 to 75 cents per bushel, highest figures including sacks.—— PEAS—The demands are now principally for Cow, and no distinction of price or quality is made between this and other qualities. We quote as selling from store at $1 15@$1 25 for Cow, $1 15@$1 25 for strictly clay, and $1 30@$1 35 for white per bushel——WHEAT—The small receipts and light stock have placed the market on an entirely nominal basis. A good article will bring $1 50 to $1 75 per bushel——RICE—The market is in limit d supply, and the demands are light and sales are made from store in tierces and bbls. at 9¼@9¾ cents per lb.

PROVISIONS.—Under the influence of the corner reported in the Western markets, and gradually advancing tendency of the Northern, prices in our market have been tending upward, and we note an advance of 1 to 2¾ cents on Western bulk meats, and 1 to 2 cents on Carolina bacon. The market is entirely bare of North Carolina hams, and the demand is very good, though, however, receipts of any size would check the upward movement. The demands for Western and smoked meats are fair, and transactions have been free at the advance. Our quotations for North Carolina are entirely nominal, but we think are about correct for wholesale transactions. We quote North Carolina as follows: 8½ to 9 cents for shoulders, 11 to 12 cents for sides, 12 cents for hog round, and 16 to 20 cents for hams. We quote Western meats as follows: 9¾ cents for shoulders, 10½ to 11½ cents for middlings, 16 to 18 cents for hams. *Dry Salted* shoulders 8 to 8¾ cents, middlings 9¾ to 10 cents.——LARD.—The market is lightly stocked. Carolina sells at 11 to 12½ cents per lb. Northern steam refined, in kegs and buckets, at 11 to 12¾ cents per lb.

FLOUR—We have no change to note owing to the corner reported in wheat at the principal flour markets, prices have advanced about 25 cents. The stock of the lower grades are large, but new good extras are scarce. Very little of the new crop wheat has yet been ground, and in consequence State brands are scarce. We refer to our table of wholesale prices for quotations of both North rn and State brands.

CORN MEAL—The tame feeling in the grain market has characterized this article with a rather dull tendency and we have to report a decline of 2½ cents. The receipts are light and the City Mills are supplying the demand at 90 cents @$1 05 per bushel.

BEEF CATTLE—Have been brought in quite freely during the past week, but the demands of the butchers are quite small, and the extent of their purchases are such as will supply their immediate wants. A good drove would bring 8 to 10 cents per lb. on the hoof.

PEANUTS—As for two or three months past, the market during the week just ended has experienced no change of quotations. The receipts are growing smaller and smaller, but the exports are comparatively light, and the stock in market remains in nearly a balanced condition. Sellers are offering freely, but the purchases are small.

The following are the buying quotations:

Ordinary	$ 75 to 1 00
Prime	1 25 to 1 35
Extra Prime	1 50 to 1 60
Fancy—None in market.	

BARRELS.—The stock is about the usual quantity kept in market, which is sufficient to supply the country demand. The receipts are moderately large and with a fair demand sells from wharf at the following rates: Second hand country as they run, $2 25@$2 50; selected and new $2 60@$2 75; New York second hand, $2 75@$2 85, and $2 90 for new.

HAY.—The approach of the season for gathering does not seem to weigh heavily upon the feeling of the market. Since last week the demand has been fair and dealers have effected easy transactions at unchanged figures. The receipts are moderate and the stock in market is fair. We quote as selling from wharf and store as follows:

	Wharf.	Store
Pennsylvania Timothy	$1 40@1 50	$1 65@1 70
New York	1 40@1 50	1 65@1 70
Eastern		1 75

SHINGLES.—The trade in this article is confined principally to exporters, who pay for contract orders $6 to $8, and $3 25 to $5 for common, per M.

WOOD—Prices for ash and oak have declined from 20 to 25 cents since our last review. The receipts are moderate and we quote:

Pine	$3 25 to 3 50
Ash	3 40 to 3 50
Oak	3 75 to 4 00
Blackjack	4 00 to 4 25

LUMBER.—The City Mills are doing a fair business, and selling cargoes at the following rates:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo Rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment, Cuba cargoes	$00 00@20 00
" " Hayti cargoes	00 00@20 00
Full cargo wide Boards	20 00@25 00
" " flooring boards, rough	00 00@26 00
Ship Stuff as per specifications	28 00@30 00
Deals, 3 by 9	20 00@22 00

SALT—The temporary scarcity has advanced the market about 5 cents. Sells from wharf at $1 35@$1 40 per sack.

LIME.—By the arrivals the stock has become increased and the price is 10 cents lower. Sells from store at $1 50 per cask.

TIMBER—Although we have no change of prices to report, yet the undertone of the market has been less firm, and the receipts have been sold with some difficulty. The receipts by rail are large, and by river have ceased to be of importance. Two rafts have arrived, which sold to the city mills at the following rates per M. feet:

	Extra Prime	Mill	Timber
per Railroad	$15 00@16 50		
Prime Mill per railroad	$14 00@15 00		
Extra River Timber	$12 00@12 70		
Prime River Timber	$9 00@11 50		
Common Mill	$8 00@ 9 00		
Ordinary	$7 00@ 8 00		
Inferior	$5 00@ 6 00		

IRON BANDS AND TIES FOR COTTON—Are in good supply, and sells as follows:

Arrow Ties, Anchor Ties, Buckle Ties, Side Slot Ties. 8 cents.

Discounts made on purchases of, and over 12½ tons.

FREIGHTS—The supply of coastwise tonnage is very light and the market in consequence rules high. The rates by steamships are unchanged. We refer to our table in another column for last rates paid.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

ARTICLES.	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
To NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	$0 60 a $ 00	$ 00 a $ 60
Tar	per bbl. 0 60 a 60	00 a 1
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	00 a 1 50	00 a 90
Rosin	per bbl. 00 a 60	00 a 60
Cotton	per bale 60 a 2 00	00 a 60
Cotton Goods	" 00 a 75	00 a 75
Flaxseed	per bush. 00 a 15	00 a 15
Peanuts	" 5 a 6	08 a 10
To PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 50	00 a 60
Tar	per bbl. 0 00 a 50	00 a 60
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 1 00	00 a 1 00
Rosin	per bbl 0 00 a 50	00 a 60
Cotton	per bale 0 00 a 1 00	00 a 2 00
Cotton Goods	" 0 00 a 75	0 60 a 0 75
Peanuts	per bush. 00 a 10	00 a 12
Lumber	0 00 a 8 00	0 00 a 8 00
To BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 0 45	0 00 a 0 45
Tar	per bbl. 0 00 a 0 45	0 00 a 0 45
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	00 a 90	0 00 a 75
Rosin	per bbl. 00 a 50	00 a 45
Cotton	per bale 0 00 a 2 25	00 a ¾
Peanuts	per bush. 00 a 11	00 a 0 00
Lumber	0 00 a 8 00	6 50 a 7 00
To BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 75
Tar	per bbl. 0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 65
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 1 10
Rosin	per bbl. 0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 65
Cotton	per bale. 00 a 00	00 a 2 50
Peanuts	per bush. 00 a 00	00 a 10
Lumber	00 a 00	0 00 a 11

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS FOR SALE at the JOURNAL OFFICE

DIED.

On the 28th instant, at 1 o'clock A. M., after a short illness, FANNIE, wife of Mr. F. Marcus, aged 36 years and 10 months.

Humans Share with Horses the benefits derivable from the world-renowned Mexican Mustang Liniment. The most irrefragable testimony establishes the fact that this wondrous balm exerts the same soothing and healing influence when applied to the human cuticle that it does in cases of spavin, founders, ring-cone, poll evil, scratches, wind gall and other ailments of the horse which require outward treatment. It is, in fact, the most effectual of all external remedies for rheumatism, gout, stiffness of the neck, neuralgia, sore throat, swellings, cuts and bruises of all kinds.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1870.

Dr. R. V. Pierce:

For the past six months I have used your Golden Medical Discovery in my practice, and in that time I have tested its merits in severe coughs, both acute and chronic, in chronic diseases of the throat, severe cases of bronchitis, general derangement of the system, constipated condition of the bowels, and wherever a thorough Alterative, or blood purifier, has been indicated. In all cases I have found it to act gently, yet thoroughly and effectually in removing the various diseased conditions, and bringing about a healthy action roughout the system. Yours fraternally,

H. L. HALL, M. D.

This medicine is sold by all respectable druggists in all parts of America.

aug 24 281-4t weod&wlt

Want of Vitality.

If a deficiency of vital energy is not a disease in itself it is a condition which lays the system open to the attacks of all conceivable maladies. Night and day we are surrounded more or less cleterious influences. No atmosphere is entirely pure, no water utterly free from injurious articles; while in many localities both are positively unwholesome. What defence has the weak, languid system, in which the vital principle is deficient or dormant, against any of the morbid influences which produce epidemic and other diseases? None whatever. There is no safety save in artificial reinforcement. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have, beyond all question, a vitalizing effect. If the nervous forces of the body have been recklessly expended in exhausting physical or mental labor, or dissipated in the indulgences of a "fast" life, this powerful vegetable tonic and corrective

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1872.

State News.

Good crops in Nash.

Durham is to have a brass band.

Crops in Richmond county are good.

A negro man had his hand cut off in a saw mill at Durham Tuesday.

They have organized a Greeley and Brown Club in Wilson.

There was a Greeley and Brown picnic in Halifax county recently.

Children get lost on the streets of Charlotte. New York is nowhere!

The little town of Whitakers on the W. & W. R. R. is being rapidly built up.

Hon. J. J. Hickman, the Kentucky temperance orator speaks in Charlotte on the 29th instant.

The work of clearing out the bed of the Roanoke River will be commenced at an early day.

A colored infant was found dead on the banks of Crabtree Creek, Wake county, the other morning.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says that bets ranging from $50 to $1,000 are being freely taken on Greeleys carrying this State.

There were about 42,000 pounds of tobacco sold in the Durham warehouse Thursday at an average of 12 cents per pound.

A grandchild of Frank Jordan, colored, of Greensboro', fell from the second story of his dwelling last Saturday and was so seriously injured that it died next day.

A valuable and extensive iron mine has been found on the lands of Mr. John H. Weaver, near Chapel Hill. Gen. Hoke, of Lincolnton, has purchased the mine.

The house of Dr. Frank Smith, in Orange county, was struck by lightning on Friday last, and a negro boy about 13 years old killed and two others seriously hurt,

The Rockingham *Observer* says: The first bale of new cotton was brought to this market on last Thursday—produced by Mr. Hampton S. Wade, near this place, and shipped to Wilmington by him.

The Tarboro' *Southerner* says: The long talked of races, at last a fact, that on the 17th of September the Halifax Mare comes to Tarboro to run the fast quarter horse, Tom, the property of Mr. Thomas Thigpen. Both horses have a great number of friends who are anxiously awaiting the day.

The Fayetteville *Eagle* says: The negro that committed the murder over the river last Saturday evening has been captured near White Hall, Bladen county. He is now in the jail of that county, but will soon be conveyed to the jail of Cumberland county where he will await his trial.

The town of Madison, Rockingham county, is springing into new line. Eight tobacco factories are under construction and will soon be in operation. A new paper is also to be started under the title of the "Madison Enterprise."

A little white boy by the name of Bobbie Hood, fell into a well 31 feet deep in Bentonville, Johnston county, while drawing water recently. He was rescued with but three gashes in his head, and is now doing well.

An application has been made for the establishment of a post office at Tillery's store, Halifax county, to be known as Caledonia—the mail to be carried tri-weekly by a route from Halifax.

The Greensboro' *Patriot* learns that Judge Settles, the defeated Grant candidate for Congress in the 5th district, proposes to start for Massachutts to stump that State for Grant. Hope he'll stay there.

Joseph Julesrard, a quartermaster of the revenue cutter Stevens, was fatally injured while firing a salute at a Grant and Wilson flag-raising in New Berne, Wednesday. The piece exploded prematurely and terribly mutilated him. He lived about two hours, was conscious, and died without a struggle.

Negro excursionists from Raleigh and Charlotte kicked up a wholesale row at High Point last Sunday. They got to fighting among themselves, and when the Sheriff and a posse appeared to preserve the peace, they went for the Sheriff and his officers, overpowered them, handled them very roughly, and finally drove them from the field.

From the Winston *Sentinel* we learn that the Tobacco factory of Burton Willis, Esq., near Germanton was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night the 13th inst., supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss, 20,000 lbs. of tobacco, manufactured and in leaf, besides the fixtures, &c. We understand, however, that it was fully covered by insurance.

Says the Kinston *Gazette*: On last Monday little Sebie, daughter of Mrs. Georgie Dunn, while at Mr. Watt Dunn's was on the second floor at play with the children, and in one of her sudden freaks of merriment ran violently across the room and out at a window, falling some 20 feet to the ground below. She was immediately taken up and found to have no bones broken, yet the physicians cannot determine what injuries she may have sustained inwardly.

THE 36TH DISTRICT.—This District, composed of the conties of Caldwell, Burke, McDowell and Yancey, has done its duty nobly. W. W. Flemming, Esq., has been re-elected Senator by over one thousand majority, and James M. Gudger, Esq., of Yancey, his colleague, by about seven hundred. The flattering vote received by Mr. Flemming must be highly gratifying to himself and his friends. No man in the District could have done better. His unprecedented majority is a triumphant endorsement of Mr. Flemming's course in the last Legislature.—Raleigh *News*.

The Fayetteville *Eagle* of Wednesday says: The grand rally last night was a complete success. We hope to give tomorrow a full account of the proceedings and mottoes of transparencies, many of which were most expressive and appropriate. The procession formed at Liberty Point, and Hon. T. C. Fuller addressed them from Mrs. Dobbins'. Next Hon. T. J. Jarvis spoke at Bullard's store in Campbellton. Then F. H. Busbee at T. J. Johnson's, and D. H. McLean at Myrover's corner. Next were Hon. D. M. Barringer and H. A. London, Jr., at Fayetteville Hotel. Hon. J. M. Leach made one of his happiest speeches at the Exchange Hotel, after which Mr. J. H. Myrover and others spoke above Haymount. Two or three thousand persons turned out and everything was orderly and pleasant.

ADMINISTRATION TACTICS IN NORTH CAROLINA—THE ENFORCEMENT ACT TO BE USED.—We find the following special telegram in the New York *Tribune* of Thursday:

RALEIGH, August 21.—It is the undoubted determination of the Administration to bring none of the Ku-Klux cases in this State to trial before the Presidential election. A new district was created in State, at the last session of Congress, for the avowed purpose of disposing of the Ku-Klux indictments. Judge Dick, who was appointed to the new district, held his first court at Salisbury, last week, and began his session at Asheville on Monday of this week. The jury at Salisbury, which was summoned by U. S. Marshal Carrow, was so completely packed that not a single Conservative or Liberal was upon it. No Ku Klux case was disposed of. No news has been received from Asheville since the session of the court there began, but it is learned from an Administration source that none of these cases are to come up at that place. The injustice of continuing these cases from one term of the Court to another, and forcing the prisoners to make a journey to the point where the Court is held two or three times a year, and to remain there several days with their witnesses at their own expense, can only be appreciated by those who know the poverty of the men, and see how much the suffer in consequence. Many of them have been entirely ruined. The only motive that can be conceived for not disposing of these cases at once is that the Administration would lose the control of many men if their cases were tried, and would have one less mode of securing their votes, or at least their silence, during the coming campaign.

From the Goldsboro' Messenger.

The Recent Boon Hill Tragedy.

We have seen and heard so many conflicting reports and rumors touching this affair, that we have taken the trouble to procure correct information and full particulars.

The unfortunate lady was the wife of Mr. Reuben D. Perry, a young merchant of Boon Hill. She was the daughter of Joshua Herring, Esq., of Lenoir county, and had been married to Mr. P. only about ten weeks. The young couple were comfortably settled in the village of Boon Hill, and nothing occurred in their household generally known as family disturbances. The young bride was esteemed and visited by all the ladies of the town, and no one suspected that she could even entertain the idea of self-destruction. It is true, however, that on several occasions when alone with her husband or while riding out with him, she exhibited melancholy symptoms. Thus, on one occasion she desired to know how many apples one could eat to produce death. Again she enquired the surest place to shoot a body if death was desired. On another occasion a pistol fired accidentally while she was handling it in her own room. It is also stated that she went to the turpentine distillery of her husband, a short distance from the residence, and asked the superintendent how to manipulate a small Smith and Wessons' pistol that she exhibited. But nothing in her demeanor had excited the least suspicion of these around her. On the day preceding the tragedy her father, Mr. Herring, who had paid her a visit, returned home. She bid him a hearty farewell and remarked that she felt as if she would never see him and her mother again. On the same day a married sister of Mr. Perry's came to the house to remain on a visit. That night she retired as usual and apparently in the best of spirits. On the following morning, August 14th, she was seen going to the garden house. Shortly after the report of a pistol was heard in the house, but nothing was thought of it. On her not returning search was made. A brother of Mr. Perry opened the garden house door and found Mrs. P. in the last agonies of death, kneeling on the floor with her arms and body resting on the bench. The pistol had fallen to the ground. When taken hold of she rolled her eyes and expired. Three shots had penetrated under her chin and two others had glanced her head. The weapon was a small Smith and Wessons, and the balls had not sufficient force to penetrate her brain. She is supposed to have bled to death. That she did the work herself was very evident and beyond a doubt.—The coroner's jury all agreed so, and rendered their verdict accordingly.

The following is a verbatim copy of a note found in her husband's tobacco-pouch, which was in Mrs. P's own hand writing:

My Husband: I love you better than life but I must leave you. My mind—mind * * * * *

Farewell! God bless you.

Your wife, R.

No cause can be assigned for the rash act. The general impression is that she committed the deed while in a state of temporary mental aberration. Her age was 20 years.

Some weeks ago while riding out with her husband, and passing the cemetery on Mr. Perry's father's place, she, in a melancholy mood, asked that she be buried there when she died, and said she desired to be dressed in white. This, we learn, was done.

The Next Great Work of the British Government.

Very few people, the London Spectator suspects, as yet understand the enormous importance and complexity of the next great task which the Government stands pledged to undertake. Mr. Gladstone has promised next session to reform our whole system of local Government, with a view to its reinvigoration in the respective sense—that is, he has pledged himself to examine, readjust, and lighten a system of taxation as complex and almost as burdensome as that of the kingdom before the introduction of free trade, to invade the last stronghold of privilege, and to devise a representative constitution applicable to provinces hitherto governed almost exclusively by nominees of the Crown. With the towns, which are included in the scope of his measures, there will not, we imagine, be much difficulty. If the Premier, with his splendid genius for finance, can devise new modes of giving them revenue, so as to prevent the increasing pressure on rental from becoming dangerous to civilization—which requires that the people be well lodged—he will add greatly to his popularity, but we imagine that no very radical change will be made in the principle or municipal taxation. We wish it could be made, that the millionaire could at least be made to pay a little more for his municipal privileges than the professional man who happens to occupy as large a house, but the difficulties in the way may prove too great for even Mr. Gladstone's courage and tenacity. It is in the counties that the change must be greatest, and in the counties that the difficulties will be the most numerous and the most embarrassing to a Government which, itself composed in great part of squires, has always to reckon on such matters with the banded squirearchy. The ballot will greatly facilitate reform in this direction; but even with the ballot hanging over them, the squirearchy will not, we predict, yield a jot of their privileges without forcing a dissolution.

Probable War Between Russia and China—Preparations at St. Petersburg and Pekin.

A letter from St. Petersburg in the Schlesische Zeitung says that Russia is preparing for a war with China. The territory of Kouldscha, on the western frontier of the laster country, was, as is known, occupied by the Russian troops last year, and China now intends to regain possession of it. The Mahommedan population, however, are so hostile to the Chinese Government that they have declared they will put to death any Chinese official who appears in this country. This would of course lead to conflict, in which Russia will doubtless take the part of Kouldscha against its so-called oppressors. The government at Pekin seems to be already anticipating such a contingency, for it is building ironclads and employing 1,500 men daily in the preparation of guns and ammunition, and has sent agents among the Russian Khirgis to induce them to resume their old allegiance to China.

General Jubal A. Early publishes a card in the Lynchburg Virginian contradicting the statement in the New York World that he supports Grant. He says he will stand aloof from both sides, and adds:

"My position in this respect is well known to my immediate associates, and I now state that, as objectionable as are the Cincinnati nominees to me in many respects, if compelled by force to vote between them and the Philadelphia nominees, I would vote for the former, for the simple reason that the mass of those with whom are all my sympathies are supporting them, while all the surroundings of the Philadelphia nominees, and the character of those who constitute their chief supporters, are such, in my estimation, as would render it absolute dishonor for me to sustain that ticket under any circumstances."

"Howard Glyndon" asks a terrible question. She wants to know if any one ever imagined what sort of a sight would be presented by an interior view of the six hundred private rooms of a fashionable watering place hotel half an hour before dinner or a hop.

Hundreds of dollars' worth of flowers are shipped daily to the summer resorts from the cities.

From the Washington Capital,

Aladdin; or, the Wonderful Lamp.

BY THE "FAT CONTRIBUTOR."

Aladdin was an Arabian knight, who reached a high degree, although nothing but the son of a poor tailor originally.—Now, a man may carry on the tailoring business and get rich, and yet be a mighty poor tailor; but we are assured that Aladdin's family were really in reduced circumstances.

Aladdin was one of the most careless, good-for-nothing boys I ever knew. He wouldn't learn a trade, unless it was trade jack-knives, but loitered away the most of his time on the streets. His father worked himself up so because he couldn't make his son work, that he died in a fit—the only fit, as his customers said, that ever come out of his shop. Then Aladdin became more indolent than ever. Yet, as showing the enduring love of a mother, although he nearly bored the life out of her, she continued to board him.

One day a traveling magician came along and "showed" in their town. He saw Aladdin, took a liking to him as suited to his purpose, and offered to take him traveling with him, and if he wanted to become a magician, he would learn him to "magish." This just suited Aladdin, who always wanted to go with a circus; so he went.

They left town that night, on foot. (as magicians are often compelled to do when business is bad,) and proceeded in the direction of the next town, where, as the magician said, they were holding the county fair, and a show would pay. He had "worked" the fairs, and knew.

But, instead of going there, he led Aladdin into a deep valley. Arrived at a certain rock, the magician, by some magic spell (for he was a capital speller) opened a great hole in the ground as readily as though he had been an earthquake, much to the surprise and alarm of Aladdin.—Then the magician, facetiously remarking that it was a fine opening for a young man, ordered Aladdin to descend, and bring him a certain lamp he would find there, threatening the direst penalties if he failed to comply.

"Now, see here, old man," said Aladdin, "fun is fun, and I like fun as well as anybody, but ain't this running it into the ground?"

There being no help for it he descended, first receiving the magician's magic ring, together with instructions. But wasn't it cruel to take A-ladd-in so?

It was a magic cavern, of course, and filled with fruits and vegetables of the finest gold as they always are. He saw more gold "turnips" than a watch factory could turn out in ten years: carrots two hundred and fifty carats fine; gold cabbages equal to any cabbages that have been made on the National Treasury; and diamond squashes worth money enough to squash all the indictments found by our united grand juries. When he saw an orchard hanging full of golden apples, he exclaimed, "Here's just old fruit!" and filled his pockets with them.

Finding the lamp, he returned to the entrance of the cavern and asked the magician to help him out.

"Not till you give me the lamp," was the reply.

"Then you won't get it," retorted Aladdin, who feared some trick, which so enraged the man of magic that he threw down the stone which closed the cavern, shutting the poor boy in. He took on, of course, as any boy naturally would under the circumstances, weeping and rubbing his hands, but in doing so he rubbed the magic ring, when an immense Genii appeared.

"Who are you?" said Aladdin.

"I am Slave of the Ring," replied the Genie.

"What ring? Whiskey ring?"

This rather offended the Genii, who was a prohibitionist, and one of the most reputable Genii under ground. But he explained that he was compelled to do whatever the possessor of the ring required, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

"Then get me out of this," said Aladdin, "and take me home," which the Genii did in less time than it takes to write these lines, set up the type, print the paper, and put up the mails. He was hungry, and his mother had nothing in the house to eat. "But here is the lamp you brought home," said she. "I will clean it, and perhaps it will bring something." It did. It brought another member of the Genii family, as she rubbed it, who announced himself a "Slave of the Lamp," and said he followed the business of waiting on anybody who possessed it. What did they wish?

"Dinners for two!" shouted Aladdin, as though he was in a cheap restaurant, with unbounded credit. "And mind you, give us plenty of fresh vegetables—green corn, if you have it."

In an instant a banquet was spread before them of the richest description, and on plates of gold. From that time they boarded entirely in this manner, Aladdin disposing of the gold plate at a pawnbroker's and playing in the money at keno.

He just kept that Genii humping. Probably no Genii that ever lived was so overworked as this one was. He wouldn't be home in his cavern an hour any time a day before Aladdin would rub the lamp for something, when Mr. Genii had to *git*, muttering as he did so, "Ay, there's the rub!" Besides bringing his meals to his room (for which he couldn't even have the privilege of charging him extra) he had to fetch his morning cocktail and black his boots. What a degradation for a born Genii-us!

At length Aladdin aspired to marry the Sultan's daughter, who was very beautiful. His mother endeavored to dissuade him from it. She reminded him that he was only the son of a poor tailor, and advised him to be content with some respectable seamstress. But he insisted, and actually induced the old lady to go to the Sultan and demand his daughter's hand in marriage for her son, which was very insulting to the Sultan.

Gold and diamonds did the business, however, as they do yet and always will until there is a radical change in valuations; and Aladdin married the princess. He built her a magnificent palace in one night—or his Genii did—on a vacant lot owned by her father, that had a frontage of 100 feet on the principal street, and was 150 feet deep. (The Sultan had refused $200 a front foot for the lot, repeatedly.) And then they proceeded to live happily.

But one day a circus came to town, and, connected with one of the side-shows, was the wicked magician. He saw the palace, heard that it was put up in one night by Aladdin, and divined the truth at once.—The Genii, Slave of the Lamp, must have been a boss carpenter! He devised a plan for obtaining the lamp. He got some bran new ones and went to the palace when Aladdin was away, crying, "Old lamps for new," when one of the kind girls traded off the magic lamp, ignorant of its value as of everything else. Having thus made Aladdin a *lamp-lighter* (than he was) the magician assisted by the Genii transported the palace, together with the Princess, to the heart of the most remarkable examples of riches taking wings that has ever fallen under my observation.

Aladdin searched high and low (to say nothing of Jack and the game) for his missing wife and real estate, and in sheer desperation he at length joined an expedition about to penetrate to the interior of Africa in search of Dr Livingstone. He didn't find the doctor, but he did find his palace. He communicated secretly with his wife. She drugged the magician's "bitters" one night, and got possession of the lamp for Aladdin, and by its means the palace was transported back to Arabia, though it probably was no more transported than Mr. Mr. Aladdin was at getting home.

All lived happily after that, except the wicked magician, who as a punishment for his eccentricities, was compelled to be confined at hard labor all his life as a comic writer.

In the year 1871 there were 690 orders registered in the county courts of England and Wales, protecting property acquired by a deserted wife since her desertion by her husband. This is 151 fewer than the number registered in 1870.

ELOQUENT PERORATION.

A Noble Tribute to our Departed Heroes.

[Extract from Rev. Dr. Palmer's Address in the Lee Memorial Chapel, June 28th, 1872.]

"Finally, we must bring over to the future a patriotism that is born of adversity and trial, more intense and pure than in the prosperous and joyful past.

Love of country is inextinguishable, because it is filial. It ranks with that we owe to the parents that begat us, and have given to us their image and their name. But I plead for it not upon the cold footing of duty, but as a precious sentiment of the heart. As a principle, it strikes its root far down into the consciousness, but its bloom must expand into a holy passion, and its fruit ripen into acts of enduring service for the public weal. The best affections of the soul are those which strengthen under trial. The alloy of selfishness burns in the crucible, and the pure love comes forth with a power of endurance which nothing can exhaust. It is thus we bear up each other under the discipline of life, not through the compulsion of necessity, nor the cold obligation of duty, but with a warm devotion which finds its joys in the ministries of love. A genuine patriotism is not that which shouts itself hoarse amid holiday celebrations, but when the country groans in the anguish of a great crisis, waits upon its destiny, though it be that of the tomb.

And this land of ours, furrowed by so many graves and overshadowed by such solemn memories, calls for a consecration of the heart which shall be equal to its grief. The patriotism which these days demand must refine itself into martyrdom. It must suffer as well as act. Strong in the consciousness of rectitude, it must nerve itself to endure contradiction and scorn. If need be, it must weep at the burial of civil liberty, and wait with the heroism of hope for its certain resurrection. Such a spirit will wear out the longest tyranny and assist at the coronation of a brighter destiny.

Young gentlemen of the University, I have delivered the message with which I felt myself charged. I have not been able to address you with the fripperies of rhetoric; I have done you the higher honor of supposing you capable of sympathizing with the deep emotion of my own heart.

When your note of invitation reached me some months ago, it touched me with the solemnity of a call from the grave. I felt, as I turned my steps hither, that I was making a pilgrimage to my country's shrine. I should be permitted to stand uncovered at the tomb of the immortal chief who sleeps in such grand repose beneath these academic shades where he found rest after heroic toils. Should I look upon it as the emblem of my country's death? Or should I prophecy beside it the birth of a new career? Memories as holy as death have been throwing their shadows over my spirit and I have spoken in the interest of country, of duty and of truth.

The dim forms of Washington and Lee—twin names upon American history as well as upon your own walls—appear before me the Rhadamanthus and the Minos, who shall pronounce judgment upon every sentiment I uttered here. If aught said by me should draw the frown of their displeasure, may the Angel of Pity drop a tear, and blot it out forever! Standing upon the soil which gave birth to a Washington, a Madison, a Jefferson, a Henry, a Randolph, a Marshall, a Jackson and a Lee; and lifting the scroll which hangs around the ensign of my native State the names of Pinckney, Laurens, Rutledge, Lowndes, McDuffie, Hayne, Calhoun, I summon their immortal shades around his tomb whom a nation has so lately mourned.

In their dread presence I solemnly declare that the principles of our fathers are our principles to-day, and that the stones upon which the temple of American liberty was first built, are the only stones upon which it shall ever be able to stand. And you, gentlemen, representing the young thought and hope which must shortly deal with these mighty issues, I swear each one of you by an oath more solemn than that of Hannibal; not that you will destroy Rome, but that you will save Carthage. I charge you, if this great Republic like a gallant ship must drive upon the breakers, that you be upon the deck, and with suspended breath await the shock.

Perchance she will survive it, but if she sink beneath the destiny which has devoured the great kingdoms of the past, that you save from the melancholy wreck our Ancestral Faiths, and work out yet upon this Continent the problem of a free, constitutional and popular government.

And may the God of destinies give you a good issue!

What to Do.

Dr. Dio Lewis gives the following advice to a dyspeptic, with the promise of a cure if it is faithfully followed for three months: 1. Rise early, dress warm, and go out. If strong, walk; if weak, saunter. Drink cold water three times. After half an hour come in for breakfast. 2. For breakfast eat a piece of good steak half as large as your hand, a slice of coarse bread, and a baked apple. Eat slowly. Talk pleasantly with your neighbors. Read the cheerful comments of the journals. Avoid hot biscuits and strong coffee. Drink nothing. 3. Digest for an hour, and then to your work. I trust it is in the open air. Work hard till noon, and then rest body and mind till dinner. Sleep a little. Drink water. 4. For dinner (two or three o'clock) eat a slice of beef mutton, or fish as large as your hand, a potato, two or three spoonfuls of other vegetables, and a slice of coarse bread. Give more than half an hour to this meal. Use no drink. 5. After dinner play anaconda for an hour. Now for social, for pleasant games. Have a good time. 6. No supper. A little toast and tea even, for supper, will make your recovery very slow. 7. In a warm room, bathe your skin with cold water, hastily, and go to bed in a well ventilated room before 9 o'clock.

The Apple Crop.

A journey through the six New England States and a portion of New York reveals the fact that the apple crop is equally abundant in all quarters. The trees everywhere are loaded with this staple fruit.—Along the Hudson, from Troy to Poughkeepsie, it is nearly the same as in Connecticut; the apple trees are loaded. In some of the towns about this city the trees are kept from breaking down by props and stays. "Golden Sweets" sell to dealers for $1 per barrel, and purchasers are scarce even at that rate. Many farmers are feeding them out to their stock. In Maine it is the same. A large dealer here refused, last week, to take Rhode Island greenings, deliverable in October, at any price above $1 a barrel! It is a great year for apples, and there is a "fair to middling" prospect of an abundant product of cider the coming fall.—*Hartfo d Times.*

A Cannon that Will Throw a Five-Ton Ball.

A new idea for heavy ordnance is proposed by Bessemere, the inventor of the cheap process of making steel. Instead of setting fire to all the powder in his gun at once, he divides his charge into different cells and explodes them successively, all going off before the ball leaves the gun, and each giving it a new impulse. He wants now to make a cannon twenty yards long, with a bore of thirty inches and walls eight inches thick, and with this he will fire a shell weighing five tons. Such a projectile striking any existing iron-clad ship in the hull, near the water-line, would sink her at the first pop, and would seriously damage our strongest fortifications.

Says the Philadelphia Age: "It is estimated that the Government is being robbed of two hundred dollars per day by the withdrawal of clerks to do campaign writing. Yet we hear nothing of the civil-service-reform bill being enforced."

Macready, the once famous actor, is living at Cheltenham, England, hale and hearty, though 79 years of age.

A Chicago man dreamed that his child would be scalded to death. He took every precaution against such a catastrophe, but precisely five weeks and two days after the dream the little boy was run over by a cart and escaped uninjured.

The Ring on the Rampage.

In reviewing the recent elections in North Carolina, and the exceptional causes which operated to affect it, our correspondent at Raleigh—a gentleman in every way responsible and reliable—stated that he personally saw and conversed with several negroes from this city recently in the employ of the Board of Public Works, who, with 700 others, had been sent down to that State, under the thin disguise of "an excursion," to carry out the Radical principle of reform, by voting early and often for the Grant Ticket. Upon inquiry here, we ascertained to our entire satisfaction, that a steamer had been chartered on the eve of the election, her berths temporarily removed, and other changes made to accommodate a cargo of pretended negro "excursionists" to Norfolk. Further, that a large number had been transported by railroad—all men in both cases. Subsequent information authorized the conviction that the real number of repeaters was greater than first stated, and hence we said in our issue of the 14th instant, "it is now understood that the Board of Public Works, who run this District for their own profit, by the favor and appointment of the President, sent nearly 900 negro repeaters to North Carolina, instead of 700 as previously reported."

If the testimony had been less explicit than it is, our belief in the shameful scheme would have been fully justified, by the practices under our own eyes, which have disgraced this Capital, and prostituted the ballot-box to the vilest and most venal purposes of partisanship. Negroes were imported by thousands from Virginia and Maryland, colonized here and marched to the polls like flocks of sheep to sustain a ticket last year, dictated by and wholly in the interest of the Board of Public Works. The Territorial Legislature, who are the servile tools of the Board, and the Delegate in Congress, whose first idea of duty is obedience to its orders; were "returned" by means of this corrupt importation. We say "returned," because it was shown upon the basis of population and by the registry, that some 1,200 negroes must have repeated, according to the approved Radical method in Philadelphia, by which Colonel McClure was counted out of the seat, to which he had been fairly elected by a majority of several thousands. * *

These are a few of the many reasons why we have credited and renew our confidence in the information of negro "repeaters" having been sent to North Carolina. It is no greater crime to use them there than in Washington, where the frauds have been so flagrant.

From the Raleigh News.

The Complexion of the Next Legislature.

As our readers are interested in ascertaining, we give below the members of the next Legislature, with our majorities as far as heard from:

SENATE.

1st District—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Hertford, Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, 2; Jno. L. Chamberlain, C. W. Grandy, Jr., reps.

2d—Tyrrell, Washington, Martin, Dare, Beaufort and Hyde, 2; J. B. Respass, H. E. Stilley, reps.

3rd—Northampton and Bertie, 1; Holloway, rep.

4th—Halifax, 1; Henry Eppes, rep.

5th—Edgecombe, 1; Alexander MaCabe, rep.

6th—Pitt, 1; Jacob McCotter.

7th—Wilson, Nash and Franklin, 2; Jno. W. Dunham, Wm. K. Davis, cons.

8th—Craven, 1; A. S. Seymour, rep.

9th—Jones, Onslow and Carteret, 1; J. G. Scott, con.

10th—Wayne and Duplin, 2; Wm. A. Allen, Lott W. Humphrey, cons.

11th—Lenoir and Greene, 1; Rich'd W. King, rep.

12—New Hanover, 1; Geo. L. Mabson, rep.

13th—Brunswick and Bladen, 1; Hill, rep.

14th—Sampson, 1; Dr. C. Tate Murphy, con.

15th—Columbus and Robeson, 1; John W. Ellis, con.

16th—Cumberland and Harnett, 1; Wm. C. Troy, con.

17th—Johnson, 1; Wm. H. Avera, con.

18th—Wake, 1; James H. Harris,* rep.

19th—Warren, 1; John A. Hyman,* rep.

20th—Person, Caswell and Orange, 2; John W. Norwood, John W. Cunningham, cons.

21st—Granville, 1; Bourbon Smith, rep.

22d—Chatham, 1; R. J. Powell, con.

23d—Rockingham, 1; James T. Morehead, con.

24th—Alamance and Guilford, 2; James T. Morehead, Jr., W. J. Murray, cons.

25th—Randolph and Moore, 1; Dr. J. M. Worth, con.

26th—Richmond and Montgomery, 1; R. T. Long, rep.

27th—Anson and Union, 1; C. M. T. McCauley, con.

28th—Cabarrus and Stanly, 1; —— Barnhardt, con.

29th—Mecklenburg, 1; R. P. Waring, con.

30th—Rowan and Davie, 1; Charles Price, con.

31st—Davidson, 1; John T. Craemer, rep.

32d—Stokes and Forsythe, 1; John M. Stafford, con.

33d—Surry and Yadkin, 1; A. C. Cowles, con.

34th—Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander, 2; Thomas A. Nicholson, Phineas Horton, cons.

35th—Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga, 1; ——, con.

36th—Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Mitchell and Yancey, 2; W. W. Flemming, —— Gudger, cons.

37th—Catawba and Lincoln, 1; Dr. Jas. R. Ellis, con.

38th—Gaston and Cleaveland, 1; Dr. W. J. T. Miller, con.

39th—Rutherford and Polk, 1; Martin Walker, rep.

40th—Buncombe and Madison, 1; Jas. H. Merrimon, con.

41st—Haywood, Henderson and Transylvania, 1; W. P. Welch, con.

42d—Jackson, Swain, Macon, Cherokee, Clay and Graham, 1; Dr. W. L. Love, con.

Those marked * are colored. Senators from the following districts are re-elected: 4th, 6th, Mr. Allen in the 10th, 11th, 14th, 16th, 19th, 23d, 25th, 26th, 33d, Mr. Flemming in th 36th, 40th, 42d. Total 14.

The following were the members of the last House of Representatives:

Messrs. Chamberlain, Dunham, Scott, Mabson, Powell, McCauley, Waring, Nicholson, Welch. Total 9.

Conservatives 32. Republicans 18. Conservative majority 14.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alamance— —— Gant, con.

Anson—Col. R. T. Bennett, con.

Alexander—Dr. J. Carson, ind.

Alleghany—

Ashe—Squire Trivett, rep.

Beaufort—Samuel Carson, con.

Bertie—F. C. Miller, rep.

Bladen—

Brunswick—John H. Brooks, rep.

Buncombe—T. D. Johnson and David Blackwell, cons.

Burke—P. A. Warlick, con.

Cabarrus—

Caldwell—Ed. Jones, con.

Camden—Simon A. Jones, rep.

Carteret—Silas Webb, con.

Caswell—Geo. Bowe and Thos. J. Foster, reps.

Catawba—R. B. Winston, con.

Chatham—John M. Moring and O. Hamra, cons.

Cherokee—B. K. Dickey, con.

Chowan—John L. Winslow, rep.

Clay—J. S. Anderson, con.

Cleaveland—John W. Gidney, con.

Columbus—V. V. Richardson, con.

Craven—E. K. Dudley and *J. B. Abbott,* reps.

Cumberland—T. S. Lutterloh, rep., G. W. Bullard, con.

Currituck—J. M. Woodhouse, con.

Davidson—J. T. Brown, John Mitchel, reps.

Davie—Charles Anderson, con.

Duplin—John D. Stanford, con.

Dare—Oliver N. Gray, rep.

Edgecombe—W. O. Matson, *Willis Bunn, *reps.

Forsythe—Dr. W. H. Wheeler, rep.

Franklin—John H. Williamson, *rep.

Gaston—Wm. A. Stowe, con.

Gates—B. H. Ballard, con.

Granville—H. T. Hughes,* R. G. Snead, reps.

Greene—John Patrick, rep.

Guilford—Joseph Gilmen, con.

Halifax—J. J. Goodwyn, rep.

Harnett—J. R. Grady, con.

Haywood—H. P. Haynes, con.

Henderson—James Flythe, rep.

Hertford—James Sharpe, rep.

Hyde—Wm. Carter, con.

Iredell—Shinn Turner, con.

Jackson—J. N. Bryson, con.

Johnston—W. H. Joyner, Jesse Hinnant, cons.

Jones—Jacob Scott, rep.

Lenior—Stephen Lassiter, rep.

Lincoln—A. J. Morrison, con.

Macon—J. L. Robinson, con.

Madison—H. A. Gudger, con.

Martin—

McDowell—

Mecklenburg—John E. Brown, S. W. Reid, cons.

Mitchell—J. W. Bowman, rep.

Montgomery—Allen Jordan, Rep.

Moore—

Nash—John E. Lindsey, con.

New Hanover—James Heaton, William McLaurin,* Alfred Lloyd,* reps.

Northampton—

Onslow—J. W. Shakelford, con.

Orange—Dr. Pride Jones, Jones Watson, cons.

Pasquotank—F. N. Godfrey, rep.

Perquimans—J. R. Darden, rep.

Person—Montfort McGehee, con.

Pitt—William P. Bryan, Guilford Cox, reps.

Polk—N B. Hampton, rep.

Randolph—J. W. Bean, —— Frazier, reps.

Richmond—Robert Fletcher,* rep.

Robeson—W. S. Norment, Thomas A. McNeill, cons.

Rockingham—David Settle, Dr. A. B. Johns, cons.

Rowan—Dr. F. N. Luckey, Keir Craige, cons.

Rutherford—Eli Whisnant, rep.

Sampson—J. R. Maxwell, con.

Stanley—

Stokes—J. G. H. Mitchell, con.

Surry—H. M. Waugh, con.

Swain—

Transylvania— —Whitmore, con.

Tyrrell—Dr. E. Ransom, rep.

Union—

Wake—R. C. Badger, Jno. C. Gorman, R. S. Perry, Stewart Ellison,* reps.

Warren—Geo. H. King,* J. W. H. Paschall,* reps.

Washington—Dr. C. Guyther, rep.

Watauga—

Wayne—John C. Rhodes, E. G. Copeland, reps.

Wilkes—Thomas J. Dula, A. C. Bryan, reps.

Wilson—H. C. Moss, con.

Yadkin—J. G. Marler, con.

Yancy—

Democrats 37, Republicans 34, and 1 Independent.

Thus, it will be seen that as far as the returns have been received, we have a good working majority, and the certainty of a United States Senator in place of John Pool.

When the full returns are in, our majority will be increased.

One store in Paris "La Belle Jardiniere," employs 1,500 women; the most skilled are paid $1 40 per day, the common seamstress 50 cents per day.

ASTHMA.—JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY. Prepared from a German recipe obtained by the late Jonas Whitcomb, in Europe. It alleviated this disorder in no case when all other appliances of medical skill had been abandoned. Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston. For sale by all Druggists.

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For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms; also, as a preventive against Fever and Ague, and other intermittent fevers. The Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

Thurston's Ivory Pearl Tooth Powder.—The best article known for cleansing and preserving the teeth and gums. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. F. C. Wells & Co., New York.

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